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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. V NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 5, 1919 No. 22

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VOL. V | NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 5, 1919 | No. 22

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & CO., *Publishers*, . New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - - Cable Address, "Era, New York."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....$4.00 a year
Canada $4.50 and Foreign $5.00 a year.
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.

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Right to German Trade Marks

While American capital is taking over German-owned properties, including trade marks and patents, the question arises "What will happen when the original German owners of these trade marks begin to advertise in the United States?" E. Merck of Darmstadt, Germany, obtained the original patent for veronal and it does not expire until 1922. Licenses have been issued by the Federal Trade Commission for the manufacture of diethylbarbituric acid, but this product is to be called barbital and not veronal. Under these licenses the American manufacturers have apparently received the rights to the process and the product, but not to the name veronal. Evidently the German owners of the patent will be able to market veronal in the United States when Peace is declared, and claim trade mark right to that name.

The Farbwerke Hoechst Company, now controlled by H. A. Metz, of New York, and the Rector Chemical Company were licensed by the Federal Trade Commission to manufacture novocain which is called procaine in the United States. The original patent was issued to the Farbwerke company, formerly Meister, Lucius and Bruning, of Hoechst-on-the-Main, Germany, and expires in 1923. Cannot the German owner of the novocain patent make a similar claim? The action of the Federal Trade Commission in ruling that the products must be called by other names than veronal and novocain would seem to indicate that such a situation was foreseen by Government officials.

Another example is aspirin, but the situation of this drug is affected by the fact that the patent has expired, and by the decision of the Examiner of Interferences in the Patent Office that the word aspirin can no longer be considered a trade mark and is not entitled to registration. Sterling Products, Inc., bought The Bayer Co. plant and the rights to aspirin. The decision of the Examiner precludes The Bayer Co. from asserting right to the exclusive use of the word aspirin and hence the Sterling Products, Inc., is also precluded. It is understood, however, that the Bayer cross (the Black cross as it is called in the trade) was used by the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company in Germany and the world over, before the rights were assumed by The Bayer Co. in this country. There will evidently be a conflict over the use of this Bayer cross when the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld offers its products in the United States. This German company has no standing in the courts here now, but an interesting question will be raised

when the company has a legal status and attempts to establish its right to the Bayer cross.

In the case of the patents on veronal and novocain the American companies are protected by the fact that the United States Government has authorized the manufacture of these products. The law provides for the payment of five per cent of the gross receipts from the sale of the drugs, to the Alien Property Custodian, and the fund which accumulates will be held by this Government until a settlement is effected with the German owners of the patents. The right to manufacture in the United States was undoubtedly transferred by the German owners to their American representatives, and under the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act the United States Government seized these rights and leased them to American companies, with the exception of the names of the products. Owing to this exception there is likely to be German competition in these products and a fierce fight for supremacy.

Capital and Chemicals

In studying the long list of patents granted each month, one is impressed with the number of product patents and the great variety of new processes for making chemicals and dyes. It brings home to the manufacturer the element of chance in the chemical and dyestuff industries, which are likely to face a complete revolution in methods or products at any time. The hazard involved in starting new works has undoubtedly been a factor in retarding the development of products in this country that are made abroad at a good profit. Gradually, capital is being attracted to these new lines and recently large sums have been contributed to the purchase of German-owned plants offered for sale by the Alien Property Custodian, or invested in new corporations formed by Americans to make products heretofore imported.

"The chemical industry is peculiarly one of new developments, developments of both processes and products," says a writer in "The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine" for January. "The textile manufacturer can install improved machinery without fear that a new cloth, which would make his new looms junk, will be discovered; but the dye maker may just perfect the production of a color when a new dye, which will make his as obsolete as Tyrian purple from sea shells, will be brought out by a competitor. This condition inherent in the chemical industry, can only be met by skilled chemists."

It is this situation which has given impetus to the movement for the organization of a Research Institute advocated by the New York Section of the American Chemical Society at a meeting in November last. The views of leading chemists expressed at that time indicated a desire to establish an organization like the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh with sufficient funds to make it independent of outside control. It was also thought advisable from the manufacturers' point of view not to seek the aid of the Government, but the co-operation of the Bureau of Chemistry will undoubtedly be welcomed under certain defined limitations. The United States is facing a new era in the chemical industry and there are innumerable problems to be worked out. When capital realizes that products are standardized and methods of manufacture are under the guidance of highly trained chemists who can guarantee results, the industry will expand more rapidly.

Testimonial to War Employees

A testimonial to employees of the company who entered the service of the United States in the world war, has been erected in the general offices of the Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Upon a bronze tablet weighing several tons, the names of 40 employees have been inscribed. The tablet, nearly ten feet high, occupies a prominent place in the main lobby of the offices. The tablet, surmounted by a gold eagle, states simply that these are the men who left home, country and employment to serve the great cause. Below is a quotation from President Wilson, with a facsimile of his signature, in which the President says:

> "We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts. To such a task we dedicate our lives."

Significance of this quotation is noted in gold stars on the bronze list.

RULINGS UNDER THE REVENUE LAW

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., February 4.—A number of important rulings relative to the collection of taxes under the war revenue law of 1917 have just been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, among them the following:

A soap powder chiefly designed for laundry purposes and sold by the manufacturer in bulk to laundries, but also sold for retail distribution to the public in packages bearing directions for use as a hair shampoo, for which it is to a small extent actually used, is subject to excise tax upon the sales in packages, but not upon the sales in bulk.

The use of a coined name for a particular medicinal preparation, to distinguish if from same or like preparations of other manufacturers has been held to be a trade-mark under Section 600 (h) of the revenue law, and amounts to a holding out of that preparation as proprietary.

The use of an autographic name of the manufacturer, printed across the middle of the label, is not a trade-mark and does not amount to a holding out of that preparation as proprietary.

The name, initials, or monogram of a manufacturer printed on the label of his medicinal preparations, so as to be practically a part of the name of the preparation, is not of itself a trade-mark, but does amount to a holding out of the preparation as proprietary.

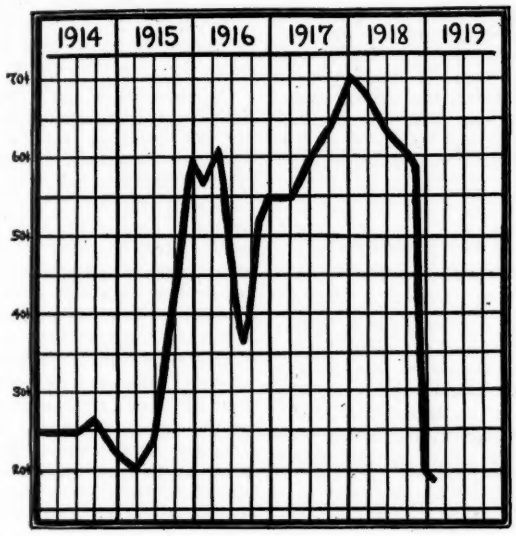
Medicinal preparations held out or recommended as proprietary or as a remedy or specific for disease are taxable even if sold, in first instance, only to physicians and druggists; even if a "bacterin," and even if an uncompounded natural substance merely dried or refined.

Effect of War on Glycerin Prices

Demand for Supplies for Explosives Made It a Product of Primary Importance

THE history of glycerin since the middle of 1914 brings to light some interesting facts. The accompanying diagram summarizes the story and traces the path of glycerin prices over a period of the last five years. The tremendous demand which was created by the war has become a thing of the past, but its effect on prices will be remembered for many a day by refiners and dealers in the United States.

The beginning of the great world war found glycerin refiners in a considerably better position to take care of a sharply increased demand than they were at the sudden cessation of hostilities in finding outlets for their tremendous production after Government contracts had been cancelled. In fact, almost a year after the war had started, June and July, 1915, so well was the glycerin situation regulated here in satisfying munitions requirements that the price had declined slightly as compared with the figures of August, 1914.



Price Changes In Glycerin

This condition did not last long, however, and it was during August and September of 1915 that the heavy drain on the world's supply of glycerin began to cut down the size of spot stocks in all markets and to strain sources of supply for crude materials to the breaking point. Enormous production of nitro-glycerin explosives had practically wiped out reserve stocks and from this time on, the demand was satisfied as the glycerin was produced. Production was pushed to the limit in an effort to take care of the needs of the powder manufacturers but so great was the rate of absorption that an acute shortage ensued. Early in October, 1915, the British and French Governments placed an embargo on the exportation of glycerin.

The price of the C. P. material had ranged between 20c and 25c a pound from early 1914 until the announcement that imports from France and England were cut off. From 25c in September, 1915, the price shot up to 40c in a week or so. By November of the same year 60c was current for both C. P. and dynamite. This condition continued until January, 1916, when slightly freer supplies as a result of increased production under war pressure brought prices down about 5c a pound and eased the market temporarily.

By May, in spite of new factories and new sources of supply for raw materials, the scarcity had become as acute as ever. Among the soap manufacturers glycerin became the product of primary importance while soap became the by-product. In June, 1916, the removal of the embargo against export by France and England permitted shipments from abroad to be received here, which slightly weakened the American market. Selling pressure and temporary lighter demand, coupled with considerable speculative selling, brought the price down to 35c a pound for dynamite and 36c for C. P. in August.

Renewed buying interest began to strengthen the market in September, the price going to 40c. By December the demand had assumed the proportions of six months earlier and prices had regained much of their former firmness, 55c being current at the time.

Late in 1916 and early in 1917 a realization that tremendous inroads had been made into domestic supplies of fats and fatty oils began to show in the rapidly increasing cost of these materials. Twenty-five million men had been taken from productive occupations to take their place in the armies of the world or to supply the fighting men with ammunition. Thousands of miles of the most fertile country in western Europe, Russia and the Balkans had become a deserted, devastated waste. To take the place of these non-producers and their barren acres meant that every pound of available foodstuff had to be sent from here to prevent starvation. Edible fats were greatly in demand for shipment to help feed the masses abroad. Naturally the situation went a great way toward forcing up the prices of raw materials for making glycerin.

This condition, coupled with an abnormally heavy demand in their efforts to satisfy the needs of the powder manufacturers, made "the high cost of fats" a by-word of glycerin producers.

In April, 1917, the United States entered the war. From this time on through the balance of the year, the price rose steadily. In addition to demand for explosives from abroad, the United States Government added its requirements to the enormous demands. At the time of the entry of America into the war, refiners quoted about 55c a pound for both dynamite and C. P. glycerin. In June the price was 60c, September 65c, and November 70c a pound. This marked the peak of glycerin prices during the war period. In December, 1917, dynamite material slumped slightly to 64c but the C. P. sold unchanged.

During 1918 price movements showed fairly well that the demand was not running so far in advance of

supplies and that production had increased tremendously as compared with two or three years previous. A gradual downward movement during the first ten months, very slight it is true, may have resulted from some uncertainty among refiners and consumers regarding the length of time the war would last. The coming of peace was being discounted in many quarters. From January until October price levels declined about 10c a pound. This easy downward trend left the figures at about 58c in November when the signing of the armistice was announced.

The arrival of peace did not cause an immediate break in the glycerin market in this country. Prices were maintained after a fashion until early December. Doubts as to just what the future course of drug and chemical prices would be caused some uncertainty for a time. This did not last long, however, for before the year had closed the crash arrived and December saw the market go to pieces, business coming to a standstill with prices ranging from 20c to 22c a pound.

In the first month of this year the market has experienced one of the weakest periods in its recent history. Powder manufacturers have not been interested and with growing accumulations, the market continues very weak. February opens with the market showing no indications of regaining its strength for some time. Prices are about 19c a pound for the C. P. and 16½c for dynamite.

FREIGHT RATES ON DRUGS LOWER

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., February 4.—The first step toward meeting the competition of the British cargo-carrying trade has been made by the United States Shipping Board, by announcing cuts in the freight rates effective between North Atlantic ports of the United States to Liverpool, London, Manchester, Hull, Avonmouth, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leith and Belfast. The new rates represent a cut of approximately two-thirds from the former tariffs.

Included in the list of commodities taking new rates are the following drugs and chemicals:

Acetone, $1.50 per 100 pounds; acetic acid, $1.50 per 100 pounds; ammonia, $1.25 per 100 pounds; bark and roots, in bales and bags, except cascara, $1.25 per 100 pounds; beef extract, $1 per 100 pounds; boracic acid, $1 per 100 pounds; borate of lime, borate of soda, borax, $1 per 100 pounds; cascara bark, $1 per 100 pounds; chemicals, $1 per 100 pounds or 50 cents per cubic foot, or one per cent ad valorem; chewing gum, 50 cents per cubic foot; drugs, 75 cents per cubic foot or one per cent ad valorem; tanning extract, $1 per cubic foot; formaldehyde, $1.50 per 100 pounds; gelatine, in bags, $1 per 100 pounds, in cases, 50 cents per cubic foot; glycerin, $1 per 100 pounds; methyl ethyl ketone, $1.50 per 100 pounds; soap, common, $1 per 100 pounds, toilet, $1 per 100 pounds or 50 cents per cubic foot; wood alcohol, $1.50 per 100 pounds.

Commodities not quoted take a rate of $1 per 100 pounds, or 50 cents per cubic foot, ship's option, except dangerous cargo, on which special rates will be quoted on application.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., have erected a warehouse at Lindsay, Cal., in the heart of the Northern California citrus district, and will deal in insecticides. Chemicals will be shipped in tank cars and distributed from there. The business will be in change of Paul R. Jones.

MAKING WOOD DISTILLATION PRODUCTS

Process Used at Du Pont Plant In Michigan Described —Acetic Acid, Acetate of Lime, Wood Alcohol, Creosote, Guaiacol and Methyl-Ethyl-Ketone Produced

The largest plants for the destructive distillation of wood are located in Michigan, says Charles T. Clark in an article in the "Du Pont Magazine." Mr. Clark describes one of these plants, saying in part:

The Du Pont Company operates two wood distillation plants—one at Bay City and one at Grayling, Michigan. Grayling is the larger and the more modern of these two plants, and the one that will be described.

The Grayling plant contains twelve steel ovens, each 48 feet long, practically square in cross section, except that the top is rounded. Between these ovens runs a standard gauge railroad track. Heavy cast-iron hinged doors, provided with beading, which fits into a corresponding groove on the door frame, are fastened tight by means of steel keys driven into lugs in order to make the retort air-tight.

On one side of each retort, at equal distances from the ends, are two openings, provided with suitable pipes for the escaping vapors. These openings or vapor pipes are connected directly to the condensers. Nearly 2,000,000 gallons of water are used daily for condensing purposes at Grayling. The whole retort, except the top, is incased in masonry, and is provided with a steel covering. This steel covering is employed for the purpose of utilizing the waste furnace heat for drying acetate of lime. Ordinary herringbone type grates for burning of the fuel are placed at each end underneath the retort.

The wood to be carbonized is placed on steel buggies or retort cars. Each car holds two cords of wood; four of these cars constitute a retort charge. As soon as the retort is charged the doors are closed, and the fires are started under the retorts. The fuel used consists partially of refuse wood, but mainly of incondensable gases from the retorts, and also of the tar obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood, This tar, however, is not used until it has been treated.

The first liquor that comes from the retort consists only of the free water contained in the wood. As soon, however, as the temperature of the wood reaches about 210° C. (410° Fahrenheit), destructive-distillation starts, and acetic acid and methyl alcohol appear. The first runnings containing these substances are clear in color, but soon change to a straw color, and deepen continually until finally the color is almost black. This change in color is due first of all to dissolved tar, and second, to the presence of floating tar.

Incondensable gas is evolved in small quantities as soon as the destructive distillation is fairly advanced. Usually gas and tar in volume appear at the same time.

It must be borne in mind that acetic acid and methyl alcohol are not contained in the wood as such. From a chemical standpoint wood consists mainly of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Under the influence of heat, however, the wood breaks up into these primitive elements, and these in turn reunite not only into the products mentioned, but also into many others.

The end of the carbonization period is indicated by the nature, color and quantity of liquor flowing from the condensers, and the amount of gas evolved. As soon as the carbonization has been completed, which is shown by the practical stoppage of the distillate, the

doors at one end of the retort are opened, and the charge is drawn into a steel air-tight chamber called a cooler. After the retort is empty a fresh charge of wood is placed in it, and the process of carbonization repeated.

The liquor which has been obtained from the evaporators, tar free, is neutralized with lime. This is for the double purposes of neutralizing the acetic acid present, and also for its chemical effect on the subsequent recovery of methyl alcohol. Acetic acid combines with lime and forms acetate of lime, which immediately goes into solution in the liquor. The neutralized liquor is then run through a continuous column heated by a pipe containing live steam at the bottom. As the liquor passes through this, vapors are driven off containing the methyl alcohol. These vapors pass through a vapor pipe, through the condenser, and into the weak alcohol settling tanks. The residual liquor from the column which contains acetate of lime in solution is run into settling tanks.

The weak or crude alcohol liquor is run into settling tanks. Here it settles into three layers—a heavy oil layer, a middle layer containing alcohol and water, and a light oil layer. The two oil layers are mixed with similar layers obtained from the distillate and form, after suitable preparation, the flotation oils of commerce. They contain a variety of products, such as creosote, guaiacol, methyl-ethyl-ketone, etc.

Our acetate of lime goes mainly to Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, and to the Parlin Plant. At the first point it is converted into acetic acid; at the second point into amyl acetate, cellulose acetate, etc.

The wood alcohol we make is sent to a number of places. The alcohol which is made at our Bay City plant goes mainly to the Deepwater Dye Works. The Grayling alcohol goes to Parlin and to Carney's Point, and in normal times to Arlington.

ADULTERATED OLIVE OIL SEIZED

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, February 4.—At the instigation of the agents of the United States Pure Food and Drug Bureau, and probably on information from some competitor, the United States marshal of Baltimore on January 17, seized thirteen cases purporting to contain olive oil at the Hotel Stafford. Each of the thirteen cases contained a dozen one-gallon cans, labeled "La Rene de Nice Olive Oil. Made of Queen Olives of Nice, Guaranteed Strictly Pure. Imported by Herman Kienzler & Co., New York."

The contents, instead of being pure olive oil, it is said, contained a mixture of 65 per cent of cottonseed oil, with corn oil and peanut oil. The compound is said to be very similar to olive oil, and not in the least harmful to the digestion, but the label was in violation of the Pure Food and Drug law, hence the seizure. United States Attorney Dennis has made application that the shipment be declared confiscated and sold as other misbranded goods are sold.

Just how the shipment was traced, is not disclosed by the agents of the Government. Apparently attention was directed to the shipment by the fact that for about two years there have been virtually no importations of pure olive oil into the United States, an embargo having been placed upon this commodity, and the government of Italy also having taken measures to keep the oil at home. Many people in this country, however, have been under the impression that they are still getting pure olive oil.

CHEMICAL TRADE PLANNING EXPORT ASSOCIATION UNDER WEBB LAW

Foreign Trade Committee Appointed By Chemical Alliance—Manufacturers Hesitate to Commit Themselves Until Details Are Worked Out

The Manufacturing Chemists Association of America with headquarters in Boston recently drew the attention of the Chemical Alliance to the opportunity offered by the Webb law for chemical manufacturers to find foreign markets for their products. Committees of the two associations got together and opened negotiations with several of the leading companies in the chemical industry with a view of organizing an export association. It was found difficult to induce the heads of large concerns to commit themselves to the plan before definite steps and practical methods were worked out and submitted for approval. One well-known manager announced that he was from Missouri and must be shown. Matters hung fire and the Chemical Alliance appointed a special committee to expedite the work consisting of the following members:

Dr. William H. Nichols, General Chemical Co., consulting member.

Dr. B. Herstein, technical adviser.

L. H. Atkinson, chairman.

D. J. Lyne, secretary.

Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

H. G. Clopper, New Jersey Zinc Co., New York.

G. N. Eno, Grasselli Chemical Co., 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

M. Peterkin, General Chemical Co., New York.

Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, General Chemical Co., New York.

F. B. Leary, American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York.

About this time the International Agricultural Corporation and some of the alkali manufacturers became impatient at the delay and deserted the chemical group, and these companies are now being organized for export business by Allen Walker of the Guaranty Trust Company. In order to formulate definite plans the special committee of the Chemical Alliance formed the Chemical Alliance Foreign Trade Committee, and opened offices at 280 Madison Ave., New York. They engaged L. H. Atkinson, formerly with the Air Reduction Company, and for many years in the steel trade, which connection gave him a thorough knowledge of the export business.

The preliminary work of the committee involves the collection of statistics on foreign trade, with particular reference to the chemical industry, and meetings to which leading manufacturers are invited for general discussion of the plans. Mr. Atkinson is doing considerable missionary work in the trade, and when the committee's plans are perfected the manufacturers will be well posted on the possibilities in export trade and in a position to give their approval or disapproval without further delay.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the National Aniline and Chemical Co., the General Chemical Company, the Grasselli Chemical Company, the American Agricultural Chemical Co., the Merrimac Chemical Co., and the New Jersey Zinc Co. are "Neophytes at the Door," and if they crave admittance later they will be initiated into the Chemical Export Association.

The larger companies have been exporting through established export companies which have relieved them of all detail, or have attempted the business with their

own organization, and it is hard to convince them that the advantages are greater under the Webb law. The prospect of severe competition in prices may, however, drive some of these companies into the proposed association. The new law allows price-fixing for foreign trade and this is an important consideration. Here are the officials of the Chemical Alliance and members of the various sections who are studying the export situation:

President: Horace Bowker, The American Agricultural Chemical Co., 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Vice-president: Henry Howard, The Merrimac Chemical Co., 148 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Secretary-treasurer: J. D. Cameron Bradley, American Agricultural Chemical Co., 92 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Directors: Horace Bowker, American Agricultural Chemical Co., 2 Rector Street, New York City; Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., 148 State Street, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Hamlin Ohilds, The Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City; E. R. Grasselli, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. W. Jayne, The Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City; A. D. Ledoux, The Pyrites Co., Ltd., 15 William Street, New York City; F. A. Lidbury, Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co., Niagara Falls., N. Y.; C. H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, 3600 N. 2nd Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. H. Nichols, General Chemical Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City; J. D. Pennock, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. L. Reese, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; John J. Riker, 19 Cedar Street, New York City; A. G. Rosengarten, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

The Sections elected chairmen and committees as follows:

1. Acids Section: Chairman: W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Fleming, International Agricultural Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York City; J. M. Goetchius, General Chemical Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City; C. F. Burroughs, F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. H. D. Rodier, Grasselli Chemical Co.; Cleveland, Ohio; Chas. M. Butterworth, Pennsylvania Salt Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

2. Coal and Gas By-Products Section; Chairman; D. W. Jayne, The Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City; W. R. Addicks, Consolidated Gas Co., New York City; C. J. Ramsburg, H. Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. E. MacKay, New England Coke & Gas Co., Boston, Mass.; A. A. Schlesinger, Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

3. Foreign Pyrites Section: Chairman: A. D. Ledoux, Pyrites Co., Ltd., 15 William Street, New York City; C. F. Burroughs, F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va.; F. H. Nichols, General Chemical Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City; W. H. Mills, Naylor & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City.

4. Electrochemicals Section: Chairman: F. A. Lidbury, Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; C. D. Cohen, American Cyanamid Co., 511 Fifth Ave., New York City; F. J. Tone, Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

5. Fertilizers Section: Chairman: C. G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.; C. F. Burroughs, F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Read, Read Phosphate Co., Savannah, Ga.; Albert French, International Agricultural Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York City; Porter Fleming, Southern States Phosphate & Fertilizer Co., Augusta, Ga.; William Prescott, American Agricultural Chemical Co., 2 Rector Street, New York City; Frederick Rayfield, Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.

6. Miscellaneous Chemicals Section: Chairman: A. G. Rosengarten, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. P. Adamson, General Chemical Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City; Wm. Henry Bower, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

7. Alkalies Section: Chairman: J. D. Pennock, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. H. Hooker, Hooker Electro-Chemical Co., 40 Wall Street, New York City; N. E. Bartlett; E. Sargent; Eli Winkler, Columbia Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

8. Domestic Pyrites and Sulfur Section: Chairman: C. H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.; W. N. Wilkinson, Union Sulphur Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City; H. P. Nash, Ladenburg-Thalmann Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City; C. G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

9. Dyestuffs Section: Chairman: C. L. Reese, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; H. A. Metz, Central Dyestuffs & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.; M. R. Poucher, du Pont Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del.; R. W. Hochstetter, Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Ohio; August Merz, Heller & Merz, Newark, N. J.; H. D. Ruhm, Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, 136 Liberty Street, New York City; I. F. Stone, National Aniline Co., New York City; F. M. Fargo, Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J.; A. R. Curtin, Middlesex Chemical Co.; J. M. Mathews, Grasselli Chemical Co., New York City.

BILL TO HELP THE EXPORT TRADE

Washington, D. C., February 4.—Following innumerable complaints from exporters in all sections of the United States Congressman Fuller, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House what, if any, reasons exist for the War Trade Board to refuse licenses to American manufacturers to export manufactured goods to citizens of neutral countries with which the United States is not and has not been at war, and what, if any, reasons exist for the refusal of the War Trade Board to permit American manufacturers to communicate with their customers in such countries in regard to future business.

Louis Sereinsky, president of the Oxon Chemical Company, of Indianapolis, was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter, last week, by a jury who heard the evidence in the case of the destruction of the Colfax building by fire when six persons lost their lives. The case against L. R. Williams, of Memphis, Tenn., who was accused of manslaughter in causing the death of R. W. Ramsey, secretary and treasurer of the Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Company who was struck by an automobile driven by Williams, also resulted in acquittal by a jury who found that the street car from which Mr. Ramsey was alighting had stopped at the wrong side of the street.

A bill has been introduced into the California State Legislature prohibiting the sale of remedies for venereal diseases without a prescription, and prohibiting the advertising in any manner of such remedies.

Taxes on Salesmen in So. America

Regulations and Documents Required are Numerous and Vary in Each Country

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

BUENOS Aires, Argentina, Dec. 10.—The rules which govern the right of salesmen to solicit business in South America are not unreasonable, but they must be strictly observed, and they vary so much in the different countries that the salesman must make certain that he has all the documents that will be demanded, before he leaves his native country. All the republics offer facilities for the importation of samples that are of no commercial value. In certain cases, the railroads allow special rates. Where it is necessary to obtain licenses or patents the cost is not excessive.

In the Argentine Republic various provincial legislatures concede the right to local authorities to exact different amounts from commercial travelers, and in this way, the provinces and small municipalities gain quite an amount of money. In 1916 an international commission met in Buenos Aires and tried to establish a single license with which travelling men could visit and sell goods in any part of the republic, but their efforts have not met with success.

The provinces are not in a hurry to give up their long enjoyed and very remunerative rights, and the City of Buenos Aires has even seen fit lately to establish a proportional tax, from 500 pesos minimum to 5000 pesos maximum a year, according to the magnitude of the business done. Formerly there was a uniform tax of 500 pesos per year. A peso is 44 cents U. S. currency.

Still more recently Chile, which has always allowed salesmen to travel through the country without asking a tax, has inaugurated a complicated system of municipal taxes.

A foreign salesman, travelling for an Argentine house pays no tax, as the Argentine house paying taxes can employ whomever they desire, but it is to be understood that this holds good only for the Argentine firms in the province in which they are located and not for the whole republic. For instance a house in Buenos Aires with a provincial license cannot sell goods through a salesman in the province of Cordoba without taking out another license in Cordoba. Of course, this has nothing to do with mail orders received by the house. It only applies to salesmen soliciting orders in another province.

Documents Necessary.

It is an absolute necessity for foreign salesmen travelling in South America to have a passport from the minister of foreign relations before leaving their country and such passports must be legalized by the consul of the country they wish to visit. It is recommended that a salesman have a certificate of identity, with his photograph; also a power of attorney so as to be able to act in the name of the firm he represents. Such power of attorney can be a general or a limited one. Although these two last named documents are not strictly necessary, they are a great help. A power of attorney will give the bearer the right to sign contracts for the firm he represents and also attend to all legal matters that might come up. Such powers of attorney to be valid must be attested by the consul of the country or countries which the traveller intends to visit.

The living expenses for a salesman vary according to the countries he visits, but it is certain that a minimum of $10 daily is required. In the principal cities of Argentine, Chile, Brazil and Peru this amount will have to be increased to $15 a day. The travelling expenses are included.

As to climate one should remember that the heat in the tropical regions of Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brazil is intense. Salesmen should arrange to visit these countries during the winter season, that is, between May and October. If Argentine is the first country to be visited, choose February for starting and gradually work north. Rio de Janeiro should be reached in August, a time sufficiently early to visit the northern and middle provinces of Brazil.

Licenses Required

Argentine—The tax to be paid in the capital, Buenos Aires, has been stated. In the province of Buenos Aires a tax of 400 Argentine pesos has to be paid. Other annual provincial taxes vary from 100 to 1000 pesos. Samples of no market value pay no duties, but for such as will be taken out of the country when leaving, a deposit or guarantee for the value of the duty has to be given. Such deposit holds good for six months, and is returned when satisfactory proof is given that the samples are reimbarked. If a part of the samples has been sold a proportionate amount is taken out of the deposit. Advertising matter and circulars, when brought in in quantities, pay duty.

Uruguay—The license necessary in Montevideo, the principal city, is $100 a year. The interior provinces ask $50, but as nearly all important houses in the interior have their correspondents in Montevideo it is not necessary to visit interior towns. A salesman joining the Association of Salesmen in Montevideo receives a certificate of identity, which entitles him to special reduction in railroad fares.

Peru—Salesmen in this country require no licenses with the exception of the town of Arequipa, where there is a municipal tax of $12 per trimestre. Samples are admitted freely, but a deposit is required if they are of value, which is returned when samples are re-exported. Such re-exportation must take place three months after deposit has been made. A limited amount of advertising matter is allowed free.

Chile—A law passed in 1916 establishes a certain tax on certain businesses in the Republic. According to this the salesmen of commercial houses not established in the country, must pay a tax of about $400 to the capital of each province in which they wish to work. This rate applies to Valparaiso, Santiago, Concepcion, Vina del Mar and Talcahuano. In smaller towns, the tax is proportionately reduced.

The law came into effect 1917, and seems to be a serious obstacle to salesmen. It is customary in Chile for the port authorities to ask a deposit on all samples that are to be re-exported. The time given for re-exportation is six months. When re-exporting sam-

ples, a copy of the original written guarantee must be shown and is cancelled after having been revised by the Chilean consul at port of destination giving assurance that all samples have been disembarked there. Catalogues do not pay duty, but all other advertising matter does. Chilean railroads are nearly all run by the government and no special rate is allowed to commercial travelers.

JAPANESE IMITATIONS OF U. S. GOODS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., February 4.—Japanese imitations of American preparations are fast driving the original out of the Chinese markets, and will soon result in the almost total elimination of American products unless drastic action is taken without delay.

Business men familiar with conditions in the Far East declare that all over China can be found Japanese counterfeits of well known American cold creams, tooth washes and other toilet preparations, simulating the original so closely in appearance as to be readily acceptable to the Chinese, who buy from appearance of containers rather than names and text.

Lack of interest on the part of the American manufacturer in protecting his trade-mark rights is declared to be the main factor in the growth of the business in Japanese imitations. In one instance, the imitation of a well known article became so extensive as to entirely supersede the original, yet, although the American manufacturer's attention was repeatedly called to the situation and appeals made by his Chinese agents for protection against this piracy, nothing was done and what had once been a profitable business dwindled to nothing.

The first essential, in entering the Chinese market, is that the trade-mark be something distinctive and something which can easily be differentiated from other trade-marks. Imitation is made more difficult by having the trade name worked into the trade-mark. This also assists in securing action against imitators, as does the use of the term "Made in U. S. A." Most of the imitators of American products are Japanese and, for this reason, they should be registered not only in China but in Japan also.

The Chinese government has no really efficient legislation for the protection of trade-marks, yet it is possible to secure some protection by taking action against piracy through the American consulates, the Chinese courts or the Chinese authorities. The usual procedure for obtaining redress in such cases is through the issuance of an order of confiscation of the goods bearing the imitating trade-mark and a proclamation warning the business public against the handling of such goods.

Dr. Leo Forst, former head of the Cincinnati office of the U. S. Pure Food and Drug Laboratory, returned to his old position on January 15, from war work in Washington.

Liquid opium in the form known as po chi and valued at $15,000 was uncovered by Customs Inspectors at San Francisco, when the steamer Shinyo Maru was searched a short time ago on her arrival from China. A large quantity of the same concoction was found a short time ago on the coastwise vessel Peru. Opium to the value of $32,700 was seized at Manila, Honolulu and San Francisco on the last trip of the liner Colusa from the Orient.

Pacific Coast Notes

Dr. J. Takamine, of the Takamine laboratories, New York and Tokio, sailed recently for Japan from San Francisco.

C. B. Zabriskie, treasurer of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, of New York, was in San Francisco, on business recently.

Henry A. Crane, a pioneer wholesale druggist of San Francisco, Cal., died in San Francisco on January 4. He was eighty-six years old.

The big kelp-treating plant of the Lorned Manufacturing Company at Summerland, Cal., is being dismantled and its fleet of barges and kelp cutters has been offered for sale.

The Metals and Chemicals Extraction Company has been incorporated at San Francisco with a capital stock of $100,000 by E. G. Lewis, Granville Moore, Albert Hanford, C. E. Gilman and R. P. Henshaw.

The Sheepheads Lime Company has been incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal., with capital stock of $25,000 by C. M. Ackerman, C. Lamb, M. C. Rodgers, C. Noble, D. F. Gibbs, C. Bolles, Many Hyatt, M. Walsh, C. C. Crippen, R. Mitchell and H. M. Gray.

Bernard Streefland, wealthy oil owner of Java, Dutch East Indies, who arrived recently at San Francisco, on a business trip, died there from an attack of influenza. The trip was made to extend the market for vegetable oils from the thirty refineries controlled by him.

Samples of wax gathered from the wax palm, known in Ecuador as the gualte, and samples of the Mexican candelilla wax are being displayed in San Francisco by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Mexican wax is of light color and very hard, with a high melting point. It has been found to make excellent candles and dissolved in turpentine makes a good quality varnish.

R. H. Beatty, of Manila, P. I., was in San Francisco recently on a business trip and predicted that within a short time much of the castor oil produced would come from that country. Castor beans grow wild there and only a few months are required for their full development, so that they are being grown successfully in the sugar cane fields. The company with which he is associated has purchased bean crushing machinery in Japan and is engaging in the business on a large scale.

For the first time in California paraffine wax is being manufactured on a commercial scale from crude oil. The plant now in operation is that of the Ventura Consolidated Oil Fields Company, of which W. P. Hammon is president. Most of the oil produced in California is of a heavy type but a high grade product is flowing in the Ventura field, this ranging from 30 to 34 degrees gravity, Baume. The paraffine that is being turned out from the new addition to the refinery is meeting with a ready sale in this territory.

Trade Notes and Personals

Frederick R. Gillespie, of Hammill & Gillespie, New York, dealers in clays, died last week at the age of 74. The firm has been established more than 50 years.

Dr. H. E. Howe, of A. D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has been commissioned Major in the Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army.

Rogers, Brown & Company, are opening a selling department in New York. H. H. Harwood is in charge.

Samuel Felt, of the Samuel Felt Drug Company, Watertown, N. Y., died at his home last week, after an illness of several months. He was born at Felt's Mills, N. Y., in 1851.

The Meyer Brothers' Drug Company, St. Louis, has opened a branch office at 101 Beekman Street, New York. Robert A. Hevenor is in charge.

Alexander F. Fergusson, of Philadelphia, member of the Fergusson Chemical Company, was elected vice-president of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, last week.

The War Trade Board has issued a ruling requiring individual export licenses for shipments of quinine and its salts and cinchona bark and its products. It became effective on February 3.

The Department of Justice, Washington, has taken an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Colgate & Company, who won the suit begun at Norfolk, Va., last fall.

The General Chemical Company, obtained a decision in the Supreme Court at White Plains, N. Y., in certiorari proceedings against the assessors of Phillipstown, Putnam County, for assessing personal taxes of $250,000 on capital stocks.

Owing to the large amount of adulterated China wood oil reaching the United States, the Produce Exchange committee on oils, fats and waxes has appointed a special committee to find a satisfactory test for adulteration.

Harry B. French, of the Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, was elected president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, last week; Harry K. Mulford, of H. K. Mulford Co., vice-president; J. W. England, secretary, and Anthony M. Hance, treasurer.

Dr. J. N. Rose, of the United States Museum, brought back from Ecuador, South America, the names of dealers in cinchona bark who have large stores of bark ready for shipment. He also collected hundreds of specimens to test the quality for the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Jesse A. Dubbs, president of the Pacific Potash-Alum-Sulphur Company, died last week at his home in Santa Monica, Cal., soon after his return from a trip to Chicago. He was 63 years old. In 1909 Mr. Dubbs obtained a patent for distilling and condensing oil under pressure. The process is used by the Standard Oil Company, and the National Hydrocarbon Company of Illinois.

TRADE IN EAST INDIAN PRODUCTS

Opportunity for New York to Become the Primary Market Instead of Buying From Europe—Views of I. B. Catz Who Spent Several Months in Java

I. B. Catz, president of the Catz American Co., Inc., of 59-61 Pearl Street, New York, who went to Batavia, Java, Dutch East Indies, in September last, has returned and gives to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS his opinion of conditions in the Far East and Java and their probable effect upon American markets. He said:

"Allow me to start with my conclusion. I think it wrong for buyers to stick to their waiting policy. The United States should stock up now and quickly for the entire year, as otherwise Europe will take hold of the stocks in the East and the United States cannot get a pound in the country of production. We will have to replenish then from European stocks as we did before the war. My opinion is that if the United States trade in our articles really understands its advantageous position, New York can become the primary market for Indian products and Europe will have to replenish their stocks in New York. Before the war the United States was the largest spice consumer, but the primary market was in Europe. As far as consumption is concerned the United States has maintained its position. The question is now, will the United States be also the primary market and take hold of the production, or will they let it slip again to Europe? "When I left this country in the first days of last September, I left a country sparkling with excitement, a country with only one idea "to lick the Kaiser." It did not matter what had to be sacrificed, it did not matter what it cost, as long as it brought us nearer to that goal. The economical consequences were high prices, but these did not check the demand for all kinds of products. Everybody was working and both labor and capital shared in the profits.

"In Japan about the end of September, I saw a country where also the war had had its influence, but without the general spirit among young and old, which prevailed in the United States. In Japan, capital took the biggest share of the war profits and worked hard for increase of business, but without the ideal spirit of the United States, without any spirit at all among labor. On this account there were riots over the high price of rice, the principal food of the country, and the big merchants were accused of causing these high prices.

"Upon arriving in Java, October 15, I found a country, where everything grows that can make life happy for millions of people, but I found the warehouses full on account of lack of shipping. When I speak of warehouses, I do not mean those which somebody who visited Java five years ago might have known, but I mean all possible and impossible warehouses, which have been erected during the last few years to hold the surplus products. Copra, sugar, coffee, rubber, tobacco took the biggest space, and the only exception was spices, of which I could find no surplus stock at all. The import trade over there had been booming, all articles were high and scarce, and Japan had taken largely the place of Europe in those markets. Only the plantation and export trade had had a bad time.

"The import trade with its artificial prices came to a standstill, and the trade in products of the country started to boom. I arrived just a week too late, to witness the start of this boom, but it went on with some fluctuations, according to favorable or unfavorable peace prospects. This peace boom was not at

all exaggerated as some people who prefer to pay low prices may believe. The Indian producers were getting, on account of the high freights and the high rate of exchange of guilders, only a very poor price for articles, which they exported. Pepper had gone down from 55 guilders in 1917 to 28 in September, 1918. Coffee from 80 guilders in 1915 to 20 in September, 1918. Copra, tea, and sugar were all below cost price. Nobody can expect the producer to work for him at a loss and therefore this adjustment in Java in anticipation of peace had to come.

"After having worked nearly two months in this atmosphere of optimism and adjustment I returned here and found again a country of quite another aspect. The business in Europe was finished in American fashion, quick and thorough, but now a kind of reaction here was to be seen. The United States is often called a country of extremes, and if I ever noticed this, it was to be seen in the difference in trade and ideas between my day of departure, September, 1918, and my day of return, January 15, 1919. The reason for this trade pessimism is lack of light on the new situation which is confronting the trade and natural fear, when everything is on a high basis.

"Copra and coconut oil were in heavy demand, mostly on actual export orders. The Dutch Government and also other governments were buying large quantities which were actually shipped as quickly as possible. With the high prices of animal fats in the United States, etc., the European countries are doing very wisely in filling their great need of fats with the healthy and good vegetable fats of the Orient.

"Tin was the only article with a downward tendency on account of the peace prospects. The Dutch East Indian Government, which controls the Banka mines, reduced its prices and if the importation was free today, we could import below the United States official price. We hope that this will be soon possible.

"Sugar experienced a tremendous advance. In one month the sugar owners changed from people who needed government assistance through minimum prices, etc., to people who could dictate their prices to consumers.

"The first question asked me in Batavia was: "How many pounds of pepper was each American supposed to eat daily?" This, on account of the fact that, although the 1917 crop had been large, about 200,000 piculs, and the United States being the only outlet on account of a closed Europe, there was not a bag of pepper unsold July, 1918, when the new crop started to come in. On account of the high rate of exchange and the slow market here, there was, however, not so much demand for the new crop and prices quickly broke in Batavia to about 28 guilders first costs. During the months of October, and November this price of Lampong gradually increased until it reached 51 guilders first costs, which figures 22½ cents duty paid, Pacific Coast. From this highest point the market reacted a little bit but is firmly maintained at 22 cents, duty paid Pacific Coast, or nearly 24 cents interior points.

"The stocks of pepper in Batavia, which are at the utmost 50,000 piculs, against nearly no stocks in Singapore, are mostly held by firm holders like Holland houses, where the price of pepper last August was $3.50 per pound, each bag of pepper costing $400.00. It is therefore easy to understand that those people will not sell with a loss, even if resuming of shipment to Holland takes longer than expected by them. Cables just received advise that direct shipping to Holland will begin in March.

JAPAN'S CHEMICAL TRADE WITH CHINA

Soda Ash and Sulphuric Acid Among the Chief Products—Carbolic Acid and Caustic Soda Supplied by the United States

The chemical trade of Hongkong is reviewed by Consul General Anderson in a report to the Department of Commerce. He says in part:

The trade in industrial and other chemicals in Hongkong covered a wide range of conditions during the war and at the present time shows more diversity than ever. In a general way the supply of all such goods which previous to the war came mostly from Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium comes almost entirely at the present time from the United States and Japan. The development of Japanese manufacture of caustic soda and soda ash particularly has been important.

The trade in acids in Hongkong on the whole is rather dull. Sulphuric acid is now selling at $13 local currency, or the equivalent of $10.40 gold per case of 200 pounds, as compared with a price of $9.50 local currency, of $7.60 gold three months ago. The supply is coming entirely from Japan at the present time and the tendency of prices is to advance, although latest reports from Japan indicate a fair supply in sight there. Carbolic acid is selling at from $1.30 to $1.50 local currency, or $1.04 to $1.20 gold per pound, and there has been no change in prices for some time. The supply comes mostly from the United States, although small lots have been received from Great Britain. There is small demand for acetic acid, which is selling at $20 local currency, or $16 gold per case of 200 pounds, and comes almost entirely from Japan. There is small demand here for hydrochloric acid, the supply of which at present comes from Japan, where the stocks are said to be large. Nitric acid shows a tendency to advance in sympathy with nitrate of soda, but the trade is dull.

Among potash products there is comparatively small trade. Practically no business has been done for some time in chloride of potash and carbonate of potash. The market in bichromate of potash is weak and prices are falling as a result of the market being over-stocked. The supply has come most from the United States, although Japan has a good part of the trade.

Soda products have advanced until apparently the market can follow them no longer. The stock of caustic soda on the market is almost altogether American. Three months ago the product (76 per cent) was selling at $26 to $30 local currency, or $20.80 to $24 gold per picul of 133⅓ pounds, while today it is selling at $30 to $34 local currency, or $24 to $27.20 gold per picul. Dealers say that it can not advance much further, for the market can not use the product at any higher price. No English cargo in caustic soda has reached this market in over two years. Until the export from the United States was restricted the American product controlled, as indeed it does now, in a negative way. Japan is reported as manufacturing about 70 per cent of its own needs in this import item and expects to be able to supply the whole of its own needs and to come into this market with the product in the course of a few months. At the present time there is no supply in sight from any source.

While the export of soda ash (heavy 58 per cent) from the United States and Great Britain is not wholly stopped, the amount of the product coming this way is very small. It is now selling for $12 to $13 local currency, or $9.60 to $10.40 gold per picul, as compared with $11 to $12 local currency, or $8.80 to $9.60 gold per picul three months ago.

Trade Comment and Gossip

The plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Co. in Sloan, N. Y., near Buffalo, was damaged by fire to the extent of $15,000, last week.

The National Oil Products Company of New Jersey will erect a plant at Milwaukee, Wis., this spring. The site covers ten acres, and the buildings will cost about $100,000.

A. H. Jacoby, in charge of dyes sales with the National Aniline and Chemical Company, will sever his connections with the company before April 1st. No provision has been made for a successor and Mr. Jacoby has made no plans to continue in business.

France has formed a combine, with a capital of 40,000,000 francs, for the manufacture of all chemicals. It has already a factory capable of producing 2,000 tons of indigo annually, and is independent of Germany for chemical and dye products.

F. Xavier M. Lehmann, formerly manager of the Boston office and in charge of the Boston laboratory of the American Aniline Products, Inc., is now in charge of the technical department of the same firm, located in New York.

The Champion Chemical Company, of Asheville, N. C., manufacturing chemical supplies for cotton mills, has elected the following officers: President, W. Floyd Byram; vice-president, Archibald Nichols; treasurer, S. M. Hanes; secretary, Charles Nichols.

It is interesting to note that in a catalogue of the old German Bayer Company for 1915 the price of phenacetin is quoted at $4.00 a pound while in the same book acetphenetidin, U. S. P., is listed at $1.50 a pound.

Conrad Bardwell of Aurora, Ill., and four other chemists, were selected by the Government to destroy the deadly gas made for use against the Germans. The party left Willoughby, Ohio, on a special train which carried the gas to Baltimore where it was transferred to a steamship. It will be taken out to sea and sunk in the Atlantic.

The Dye Products and Chemical Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, has recently acquired a plot of ground on Vanderpool Street, Newark, N. J., adjoining its present factory site. This acquisition will enable the company to increase its facilities, which will be done in the near future.

There is a large organization in the chemical trade which has become so Prussianized that employees are expected to salute the manager whenever he appears among them. As another extreme a company which employs a half dozen East Side kids to take in visitors' cards might, to its advantage, introduce the goose step and military tactics to limit the rough-and-tumble fights which take place daily in the ante-room.

Shunzo Takaki, associated with the banking and importing firm of Mitsui & Co., Ltd., died in St. Lukes Hospital last week. He was a son of Baron Kanehiro Takaki of Tokio, Japan, and was born there January 1, 1883. After graduating from the Government Commercial College at Tokio he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree in 1907.

Members of the United States Tariff Commission express regret at the slow return of questionnaires sent to the dye manufacturers and users in the United States. Only 67 replies are said to have been returned out of 267 requests mailed. The information sought in confidence will have an important bearing on tariff regulations, duties and the proposed amendment to the present act.

William Rattle, member of the firm of W. J. Rattle and Son, analytical chemists, Cleveland, Ohio, died at his home in that city as a result of an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Rattle was prominent in his field of activity in the Middle West. He had been a member of his firm since graduation from Kenyon College, where he went following his graduation from University School, Cleveland. He was forty years old.

A fire which threatened the entire plant of the Chatfield Mfg. Co., manufacturing chemists of Cincinnati, was caused on January 28 when a still of chemicals boiled over and the boiling liquid spread all over the first floor of one section of the plant. The loss amounted to several thousands of dollars, but has not been fully estimated as yet. The main plant was not touched.

The deadly phosgene gas once used on the battle front in France now has been employed in bleaching sand used in the manufacture of eyeglasses and optical lenses, according to Dr. David T. Day of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution. This gas is composed of chlorine, oxygen, and carbon monoxide. It destroys the iron oxide which causes the red and brownish tints of sand, according to a report of the American Chemical Society.

The "favorable trade balance" of the United States during the war period exceeded that of the 125 years from the adoption of the Constitution to the beginning of the war. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that the excess of exports over imports during the 51 months of the war aggregated $10,900,000,000 while that from the adoption of the Constitution to the beginning of the war was but $9,007,000,000. These figures of "trade balances" are based upon a comparison of the total imports with the total exports of both domestic and foreign merchandise.

The substitution of ordinary cottonseed oil for East Indian Santal oil, in violation of the Federal pure food and drugs act, is charged in proceedings filed in the United States District Court at Cincinnati by the Federal authorities against 17,000 capsules of material purporting to be santal oil, but declared to be cottonseed oil. It is alleged that the capsules were shipped to a Cincinnati chemical concern by a Greensburg, Pa., manufacturer. The seizure of the material was also based on the allegation that the quantities stated on the capsules were less than they actually contained.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

MANY IMPORTANT DRUGS LOWER

Mercury Drops $7 a Flask—Chloral Hydrate Lower —Menthol Recovers—Asafetida Higher—Wood Alcohol Scarce—Oil of Sweet Almonds Reduced

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Alcohol, wood, 8c gal.
Asafetida, U.S.P., 50c@$1 lb.
Isinglass, Russ., $1 lb.
Jaborandi leaves, 4c lb.
Juniper berries, 1c lb.
Lobelia leaves, 2c lb.
Menthol, $1 lb.
Oil cajuput, 10c lb.
Oil citronella, Java, 5c lb.
Oil lemon, U.S.P., 10c lb.
Oil Neroli, bigarade, $40 lb.
Petale, $10 lb.
Artificial, 50c lb.
Oil peppermint, 10c lb.
Orange peel, bitter, 2c lb.
Prickly ash bark, 2c@3c lb.
Berries, 2c lb.
Soap bark, cut, 2c lb.

Declined

Acid acetyl-salicylic, 25c lb.
Acid carbolic, brands, 4c lb.
Alcohol, den., 3c gal.
Cascara sagrada, 2c lb.
Chloral hydrate, 20c lb.
Ipecac, Cart., 15c lb.
Mercury, $7 flask
Oil almond, sweet, 25c lb.
Oil orris, concrete, 15c oz.
Oil sassafras, natural, 10c lb.
Oil savin, 50c lb.
Oil tansy, Amer., 25c lb.
Phenolphthalein, 25c lb.
Saccharin, 25c lb.
Sage, Greek, 4c lb.
Spanish, 1c lb.
Uva Ursi, 2c lb.

Selling representatives for the quicksilver interests have reduced the price of metallic mercury $7 a flask. Demand is reported to have reached a minimum while stock accumulations are very large. The present figure of $98 is the first time that the cost has been under the century mark for many months.

Manufacturers of chloral hydrate announce a reduction of 20c per pound for this product Cheaper raw material and a lessened demand are said to be responsible for the downward change.

In the face of a continued scarcity, producers of wood alcohol have sent the price for spot material in this market eight cents per gallon higher. The present production is inadequate. Denatured alcohol continues its downward course, distillers having just announced a further reduction in the price which brings quotations down to the half dollar mark.

Menthol has staged a sharp recovery from the weak condition of the market which had been ruling for some time. With figures as low as $4.75@$5.00 a pound and a very limited inquiry, a heavy export order combined with a suddenly enlivened domestic demand shot prices upward considerably faster than they had declined. This rally has been well sustained so far with price levels maintained firmly in a present strong market. Advices from London indicate a stronger position for this product abroad and have aided in stiffening the spot market.

Second hand holders of cream of tartar are reported to be underselling manufacturers by seven or eight cents. This condition may be a factor in persuading makers to bring down their prices within a competitive range. It is said that sales in second hands have been made as low as 55c a pound.

Stocks of asafetida are practically cleaned off the local market and this has resulted in a rather indefinite situation as to the price. A small parcel of the U. S. P., whole, was picked up by a broker at $4.00 a pound. This is probably about the best that can be done right now.

Because of the availability of salicylic acid at lower figures, makers of acetyl-salicylic acid have reduced their prices.

Manufacturers continue to quote $13.50@$14.00 a pound for thymol, although this is fully a dollar and a half above the level of the spot market. It would not be surprising if the makers cut these figures in the near future to a level where they can meet second hand competition.

Oil of peppermint is slightly higher in some quarters on small supplies. Oil of sweet almonds continues to fall off in price. Neroli oils are sharply higher

Slight declines in the quoted figures for saccharin, U. S. P., and phenolphthalein, U. S. P., have been announced.

Holders have advanced jaborandi leaves. Prickly ash has also gone up. Russian isinglass is very scarce and has been put up sharply about a dollar per pound.

Acid Carbolic—The U. S. P. material in smaller size containers for pharmaceutical uses has been marked down about four to five cents a pound by the makers. One pound bottles of special brands are available at 37c each. In five pound bottles the price is now 35c a pound. In tins, 50 or 100 pounds. quotations are 31@32c a pound. The figures for goods in drums is still offered as low as 15c in some quarters and as high as 30c in others. The general tone of the market is weak with little demand and a small amount of business passing.

Acid Acetyl-Salicylic—Manufacturers have reduced prices 25c a pound and now quote $1.75@$2.00. A lower cost of basic materials, salicylic acid and acetic anhydride, has brought down the production figures and enabled selling at a lower level.

Alcohol—Manufacturers of wood alcohol have advanced their prices 8c@10c a gallon and now quote on a basis of $1.28@$1.30 for the 95 per cent refined and $1.31@$1.33 for the 97 per cent. Scarcity of this product in this market in addition to a lively demand is the cause of the advance. Pure methyl has gone up to $1.53@$1.55 a gallon. Distillers have again cut the figures for denatured alcohol and now offer supplies freely at 50c for the 180 proof and 51c@52c a gallon for the 188 proof. Commercial U. S. P. ethyl alcohol (190 proof) remains unchanged at $4.95 a gallon.

Asafetida, U S. P.—The present condition of supplies makes it almost impossible to determine a price range for this material. Any figure between $3.00 and $4.00 a pound for the whole is within the range. Sales have been reported as high as $4.00 for small lots. A narrower range is determinable for the powdered product at $3.25@$3.50 a pound. The present abnormal condition is not expected to last long and it is predicted in the trade that a near future renewal of stocks will see a very sharp break in the price.

Camphor—The situation is about the same. It seems that as long as the government monopoly in Japan continues to handle the situation as they are doing at present and have been doing for some time, the condition in this market will be a hand-to-mouth affair. The Japanese refined in slabs is bringing $2.75 a pound on spot. Small tablets range from $2.85@$2.90 a pound. Last week 50 cases of refined slabs were received at this port from Kobe and a like quantity of crude from Shanghai.

Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P.—Manufacturers of the U. S. P. crystals have cut their prices 20c a pound and now quote on a basis of $1.05 a pound in 100 pound drums. In ten pound bottles the figure is $1.11 a pound, smaller packages at correspondingly higher prices. A decided falling off in demand and cheaper cost of production are the causes of the drop.

Cod Liver Oil—Newfoundland oil is quoted on a basis of $85.00@$90.00 a barrel. Stocks are becoming more plentiful in New York. Last week 378 barrels were received here from St. Johns, N. F. Stocks of Norwegian oil on spot are still very limited and $135 @$150 a barrel is representative of the range.

Cream of Tartar—Manufacturers quote 63c for the powdered and 63½c for the crystaline material. The market is weak and second hands are underselling in their efforts to unload before prices take another slump. Sales have been reported at figures as low as 55c@65c a pound.

Glycerin—Practically no change has been noted in the glycerin market during the past week. The situation continues weak and prices are about the same. C. P. in drums is quoted at 19c but it is said that 18½c@18¾c has been done. In tins 21c is the price of the refiners, but 20¾c seems to represent a more accurate indication of the figure on spot. Inquiry for dynamite glycerin is at a minimum. Prices are unchanged at 16c@16½c a pound. For saponification material 11½c@12c is current while soap lye is quoted at 10½c@11c a pound.

Isinglass—Russian isinglass is very scarce in this market and holders have advanced their prices $1@ $1.50 and now quote on a basis of $10.50 a pound.

Jaborandi Leaves—Holders have advanced the price of this product 5c a pound and now quote 38c@40c. A lively demand coupled with short stocks is responsible for the increase.

Menthol—Following closely upon a rapid and steady downward movement last week, menthol prices recovered sharply and shot upwards as fast as they had fallen. Importers here reduced their prices several times until the range was as low as $4.75@$5.00 a pound. The market was extremely weak and this position seemed logical in view of advices from Japan that lower levels would characterize future shipments of menthol from the Orient. In spite of the condition of the market, a large order for European shipment, coupled with a renewed inquiry here, soon made a strong market with rapidly mounting prices out of the weak situation ruling at the time. The figures climbed quickly to $6.00 and it was reported that as high as $6.75 was asked and paid the same day. The range is now $6.00@$6.25 a pound with the market firm and prices well maintained.

Mercury—Several sharp reductions in the price of quicksilver have been made during the past week by selling agents for the mines. Successive cuts in the figure have brought the cost of the liquid metal down to $98.00 per flask. Demand continues extremely weak and has been the chief factor in bringing prices down. Supplies are excessive and accumulations are becoming larger in view of the very small absorption by the trade. The figures for mercurials remain unchanged showing little of any definite character.

Oil Peppermint—Ten cents per pound has been added to the price by dealers in this market. Stocks are not as free as desired and it is said that the production of the immediate future will be inadequate to supply the demand. Quotations are being made at $5.30@ $5.45 a pound in tins.

Oil Sweet Almonds—The price of this product has been soft for some time and has just been reduced 25c by the essential oil people here. Supplies are available at $2.50 a pound.

Oil Cajuput—The native in bottles has just advanced 10c a pound and is offered at 85c@95c.

Oil Neroli—Prices are sharply higher. The bigarade has advanced approximately $40 a pound to $130. The petale at $120@$140 is about $10 higher. At $10.00@ $18.50 the artificial is slightly above former quotations.

Phenolphthalein—Freer supplies available at slightly lower figures have weakened the market. Quotations are made at $4.50@$5.00 a pound.

Prickly Ash—Holders of spot material have advanced their prices for the Southern 3c@4c and the Northern 2c a pound. The former is obtainable at 18c@20c a pound while the latter is bringing 20c@21c. Small stocks are given as the reason for the advance.

Saccharin—The market is slightly easier for this product and prices are 25c lower. The range is from $4.50@$5.00 a pound for both soluble and insoluble U. S. P. material.

Thymol—Prices are slightly lower at $12.00@$12.50 a pound with the market showing easier tendencies. Manufacturers continue to quote $13.50@$14.00 a pound but this does not represent the market and supplies are obtainable considerably under this figure. Makers are very likely to cut their prices in the near future to meet selling competition from second hands.

FUNDS TO AID DRUG PRODUCTION

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., February 4.—A number of large funds have been included in the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year 1920, to be used in investigating and extending the production of drug plants. The bureau of plant industry has asked for $87,800 for the investigation of diseases of drug and other plants, and $58,820 for the investigation, testing and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons, oils, and related products and by-products.

An appropriation of $100,000 is provided for the bureau of chemistry for use of the Arlington Experimental Farm in the investigation and experiments in the utilization, for coloring purposes, of raw materials grown or produced in the United States. The sum of $600,221 is also appropriated for this bureau to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated, misbranded, poisonous or deleterious drugs, medicines, etc. Twenty-five thousand dollars is to be appropriated for the investigation and development of methods of manufacturing insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating the chemical problems relating to the composition thereof.

Ten thousand dollars is to be appropriated for new work—that of experimenting in the manufacture of rare chemicals for use in chemical research, which provides that the Secretary may sell samples of such rare chemicals to investigators for research work.

The sum of $15,000 is set aside for the biological investigation of drug products and substances used in the manufacture thereof, including investigations of the physiological effects of such products on the human organism.

Dr. Charles H. Herty lectured on Monday at the American Museum of Natural History, before the New York Academy of Sciences, on the proposed research laboratory which is advocated by the American Chemical Society. He said $10,000,000 would be needed to carry out the plan.

Heavy Chemical Markets

BETTER EXPORT TRADE IN CHEMICALS

Manufacturers Unwilling to Make Concessions Owing to High Cost of Production—Dealers Control The Market—Buyers Still Reluctant to Stock Up

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Alum, ammonia, 3c lb.
Calcium Acetate, 1½c lb.
Nickel Salts, 1c lb.
Soda Ash, 5c 100 lbs.
Zinc Chloride, 1c lb.

The market for heavy chemicals presents a quiet aspect with little trading during the week. Dealers report many small sales to fill immediate needs of consumers but no evidence of confidence in the future or of preparations for subsequent needs.

The market is controlled entirely by the dealer. The manufacturer has little part in shaping the course of his products, but in some instances he does keep the market from collapse by refusing to make concessions to clean out stocks. The manufacturers are most optimistic about the future, and the present slack period is not causing them much worry.

The problems which are of most concern to the producers now are the high labor costs and the high rates obtaining for raw materials. With the war over consumers are looking for reduced prices on the products which they require, for stocks of the most common industrial chemicals are said to be in over-supply. Some dealers are responding to these demands, but such action is voluntary and no argument can induce the manufacturer to make concessions at this time.

The large stocks which have been controlled by the Government are not causing undue alarm, although some are waiting for large amounts be turned loose at one time, and there is a hesitancy noticeable, caused by this unfounded anticipation that the market may drop and some may be taken unawares. But the authorities here have given assurance that every effort will be made to avoid this, and past events indicate that this intention will be carried out.

The trade looks favorably on the announcement made recently that shipping rates would be reduced. The latest reports indicate a fair export business during the week and better business in this direction is anticipated immediately.

The general aspect of the market reflects an unstable condition and the cause is well known to all. It is hoped that with the new month the market will again acquire a business aspect and lose the present tendency toward speculation.

Acids—The demand for acids has not been strong during the week but some sales have been reported as one would expect of an essential industrial material. The market has seen no changes in price since the decline of last week. In most instances prices are nominal for this is one of the items which is sold at the best terms agreed upon. Acetic acid has had a fair demand and the prices are 3½c for 28 per cent, 7c for 56 per cent, 8½c for 70 per cent and 10 cents for 80 per cent. Sulphuric acid has a constant demand in small quantities but no contract sales are recorded. The 60° Baumé sells at $13.00 per ton and the 66° is sold at $22.00 per ton. Oleum prices are strictly nominal. A slight demand has been noticed for nitric acid, but no large sales are recorded. The 36° is quoted at 6½c per pound, the 38° is 7½c, the 40° is 7¾c, and the 42° is at 8½c per pound.

Ammonia—Trading in the anhydrous and water varieties has not been marked by any unusual activity. Both are in good supply on the market but there is a constant shifting of stocks. Prices on the anhydrous variety are nominal while the aqueous is quoted at 12c to 16c per pound for the 26° and at 9c to 9½c for the 16 degree.

Bicarbonate of Soda—This salt is not a prominent factor in the market transactions this week owing to the large supplies held by dealers and the steady nature of prices. Dealers have tried to force down the manufacturers' prices but they have been unsuccessful. The quotations range from 3c to 3¼c per pound.

Bleaching Powder—The market is heavily stocked with this material and the regular transactions which affect this product have not made any large inroads on the supply. The prices have been unsteady but during the past week no fluctuations have been evident. The quotations given are 2c to 2½c per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—There has been more interest in this product and some lots have changed hands. The market is considered easy and prices remain steady. The quotations range from 14½c to 15½c per pound.

Caustic Potash—The industries require a regular amount of this product and the only transactions recorded are sales for present use. It is not known just how great is the present stock of the hydrate but it is believed to be large, with a large amount in reserve. The market is quite steady, but there is a considerable range in the prices quoted, 56c to 70c being the latest figures obtainable.

Caustic Soda—This item has been more active during the week and better sales are reported. The export trade has helped to unload some of the accumulated stocks and even more activity is anticipated in this direction. The market seems more stable and a slight advance is noticeable. The best quotations range from $3.00 to $3.10 per 100 pounds.

Copper Sulphate—Not much activity is noticeable in this salt and there is little to report. The market has been firm, but the trading easy. Some of the product has been exported during the week. The prices are given as 8¾c to 9c per pound for 98-99 P. C. and 12½c to 13c per pound for the powdered variety.

Sal Soda—The demand of the trade for this commodity has been light during the week and no large sales have been reported. Last week the export trade took care of some of the stocks on hand, but this week there was very little shipped away to South America. The price remains at $1.60 to $1.75 per 100 pounds.

Silicate of Soda—There has been no heavy demand for this substance and the market is considered easy. Shipments to China, Panama and Brazil seem to stand out more prominently than domestic transactions. The 60% grade is quoted at $5.00 to $5.50 per 100 pounds, and the 40% at $2.00 to $2.50.

Soda Ash—This material has not been very much in demand, especially in contrast to the very large supplies on hand. There has been a slight drop in price and larger concessions are being demanded. A shipment to South American countries is given as one of the principal transactions of the week. The 58% grade is quoted at $1.35 to $1.70 per 100 pounds, and it is said some sales are made at a lower figure.

Zinc Chloride—There has been no lively interest displayed for this substance and a decline in price is the outstanding feature in the market for the week. It is expected this will arouse an interest for trading. The quotations are 10½c to 12c per pound.

SYNDICATE TO BUY GERMAN PATENTS

A syndicate of manufacturers and bankers formed some time ago to purchase the enemy alien patents and trade-marks in the United States has worked out a proposition which is to be submitted to A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, at an early day. When the plan was originally taken up, none of the big companies had been sold, and the field was open for exploitation of the entire list.

With the sale of The Bayer Co. to Sterling Products, Inc., the members of the syndicate felt that a very valuable number of patents had slipped through their fingers. The report of legal advisers on the system of licenses inaugurated by the Federal Trade Commission was also unfavorable, and proceedings came to a standstill temporarily.

The situation now appears more favorable and an offer will be made for the outright purchase of the remaining patents and trade-marks with a view of controlling the situation in this country when peace is declared.

JOHN T. MILLIKEN DEAD

John T. Milliken, chemical manufacturer, who was probably the wealthiest citizen of St. Louis, Mo., brother-in-law of Albert T. Patrick, who was condemned to death for the murder, in New York, of William Marsh Rice of Houston, Tex., died on Friday, January 31, at his home, 35 Portland Place, St. Louis. Mr. Milliken financed the legal fight that saved Patrick from the electric chair, paying $100,000 of the $162,687 the case is said to have cost.

Mr. Milliken was president of the J. T. Milliken Chemical Co., of St. Louis, director of the National Bank of Commerce of that city, and a mining and oil operator. He was 66 years old.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.	100½	102	H'k Electro.	70	..
Am. Cot. Oil	41	42	H'k Elec. pf.	70	85
Am. Cyan.	25	35	Int. Agricul., pf.	56	58
Am. Cy pf.	55	65	Int. Salt	53	60
Am. Druggists S.	..	12½	K. Solvay	..	165
Am. Linseed	48	49	Merrimac	90	93
Am. Malt	1½	2	Mulfrd Co.	55	60
Barrett Co.	109	112	Mutual Co.	150	..
By. Prod. Co.	112	116	Niag. A. pf.	87	92
Casein Co.	40	..	Nat. A. & C.	20	23
Day Chem.	..	..	N't A. & C. pf.	75	80
Distillers' Secur.	53	54	Penn. Salt	84	87
Dow Chem.	190	..	Rollin Ch.	40	50
Dow Ch. pf.	92	96	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Elec. Bich.	..	..	Semet S.	175	183
Fed. Chem.	..	90	Solv. Proc.	220	..
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101	Stand. Ch.	70	90
Free Tx. nw	34	35	Un. Drug	95	..
Gen. Chem.	165	173	U. S. Indus. Alco.	102	..
Gen. Chem., pf.	102	107	Va.-Car. Chem.	52	53
Grasselli	175	180	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	113	..
Grasselli, pf.	101	101			

L. S. Abbott, Jr., of Maillard & Schmiedell, San Francisco, is visiting in the **East**.

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO'S. EARNINGS

The General Chemical Company during 1918 had a net profit of $4,045,639, against $7,671,181 for 1917. The 1918 showing is at the rate of $18.96 a share, after the deduction of preferred dividends, against $42,95 a share for the previous year. Heavy war charges and decreased gross business were responsible in a large degree for the falling off in income.

The consolidated statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918 compared with the year ended Dec. 31, 1917 as follows:

	1918.	1917.
Gross profits	$9,970,260	$11,694,685
Res. for insurance	300,000	300,000
Res. for plant deprec.	1,724,330	919,499
Reduction of sundry investment accounts	1,260,291	98,572
Res. for extra compensation & Fed. taxes, etc	2,550,000	2,705,433
Total	$5,924,621	$4,023,504
Net profits	$4,045,639	$7,671,181
Preferred dividends	912,498	912,498
Balance	$3,133,141	$6,758,683
Common dividends	1,734,506	2,438,523
Surplus	$1,398,635	$4,320,160
Previous surplus	15,719,170	11,399,010
Total Surplus	$17,117,805	$15,719,170

During 1918 and 1917 the following was expended:

	1918.	1917.
Our new construction	$4,180,424	$4,412,251
On repairs charged to exp.	2,598,915	1,834,167
Since formation of company in 1899, total repairs charged to expense, etc.	21,619,844	17,760,637

The consolidated general balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1918, shows:

Assets—	1918.	1917.
Permanent investments	$43,326,651	$39,629,156
Merchandise on hand at factory cost	10,614,389	9,169,905
Active customers accounts & bills receivable	4,517,417	4,700,585
Misc. maturities	.....	196,105
Cash in bks. & Trust co's	1,913,088	2,275,440
Res. funds for insur.	1,268,348	1,023,235
Total	$61,639,894	$56,994,429
Liabilities—		
Preferred stock	$15,208,000	$15,207,300
Common stock	16,519,200	15,732,600
Accts. pay. current	2,416,597	2,512,560
Res. for taxes, extra compensation, depr., etc.	7,037,086	5,391,522
Preferred stock dividend	228,124	228,124
Extra com. dividend	412,970	393,305
Special com. dividend	.....	786,610
Res. for insurance	1,268,348	1,023,235
Surplus	17,117,805	15,719,170
Total	$61,639,894	$56,994,429

The company's directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the common stock, payable March 1, to stock of record Feb. 21.

LARGER OUTPUT OF ARSENIC

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., February 4.—Figures compiled by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, show a large arsenic production during 1918, approximately 12,000 short tons having been available for consumption. This quantity about equalled the estimated demand and was 3,850 tons greater than the average yearly supply for the period from 1911 to 1916, inclusive.

The domestic production of arsenic in 1918, as estimated from the known production during eleven months, was about 6,395 short tons, and was made by four companies. This quantity is ten per cent greater than that produced in 1917. The value of the output in 1918 at nine cents per pound was $1,151,000, but the actual value was probably slightly greater, according to officials of the Geological Survey, as that price was not fixed until February, 1918. Owing to the lower prices fixed under government regulation, this value is lower by $150,000 than the value of the 5,826 tons produced in 1917.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

MARKET FOR COLORS STAGNANT

Future of Dyestuffs Situation Dependent Upon Improvement In the Textile Industry—Dye Bases and Dyewoods Scarce—Few Price Changes

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Bismarck Brown. 15c lb.
Malachite Green, crys., 25c lb.
Methylene Blue. 25c lb.
Phthalic Anhydride, 25c lb.
Prussian Blue, 20c lb.
Sulphanilic Acid, 5c lb.
Xylol, 5c gal.

Declined

Auramine, 75c lb.
Benzidine, 10c lb.
Benzoic Acid, 20c lb.
Chrome Black, 15c lb.
Direct Black, 10c lb.
H Acid, 25c lb.
Malachite Green, pd., $1.00 lb.

The week has brought few changes in the condition of the dyestuff and color market in New York City. The shortage of the most essential dye bases and dyewoods, which has been very pronounced, has not been relieved to any perceptible extent, no imports having arrived this week to relieve the situation. This lack of material restricts the activities of those depending on these basic materials.

The coal-tar derivatives have not received much attention this week and the news gleaned from dealers does not indicate a shortage of any of these products. Benzol is still in demand and the stocks which were greatly reduced have not been replenished to even a fair degree. The regular demands of consumers for toluol have been met and there has been some call for xylol. The market for the crudes has been steady during the week and we find the range of prices in effect last week, still obtaining.

The demand for colors has not increased according to several large producers and the opinion prevalent about the industries is that the future demands for colors depend entirely on the outcome of the problems which are now confronting the textile manufacturers. A small quantity of aniline colors was imported this week, but the foreign product has little effect on the domestic market at present. It has been reported that some concessions in prices were made during the week by small concerns anxious to realize, but the general condition of the market reflects steadiness.

Albumen—The demand for this substance is not heavy and there is sufficient offered to meet the needs of consumers. The imported variety has not been obtainable in large quantities, but a consignment of more than 1,000 cases has been received during the week from China which should serve to relieve the shortage. The price of the domestic egg variety is about $1.45 or slightly lower while the blood is quoted at 75c to 80c per pound.

Annatto—This material has not figured prominently in the trading of the past week. No imports have been received and the market is not heavily stocked. The prices are steady and the quotations range from 8¾c to 10½c per pound in cans. The rolls are quoted at 33c to 34c per pound.

Cochineal—The shipment which reached New York last week has been absorbed by the trade and there is again a scarcity of this substance. The market has been steady and no drop in prices is anticipated. The quotations on this material are 84c per pound for the black variety, 82c per pound for the silver and 98c per pound for the powdered.

Divi Divi—There is still a scarcity of this material, and very little is being received through the import trade. None was received during the week and any future shipments are taken care of so that the market is unable to fill any additional wants. The prices range from $70 to $75 per ton.

Fustic—This material seems more plentiful now and the price has dropped somewhat. It was the opinion of one large dealer that the supply would be augmented shortly by additional stores and that a drop in price might be expected. The market quotations range from 25c to 30c per pound for sticks. The chips are quoted at 4c to 6c per pound.

Indigo—The demand for this material exceeds the supply and stocks are always low. A small consignment reached New York, but none of this material was placed on the open market. Prices remain firm and steady. The Bengal variety is quoted at $3.00@$3.75 per pound; Oudes, $2.25@$2.75 per pound; Guatemala, $2.15@$2.75 per pound; Kurpahs, $2.25@$2.75 per pound, and the Madras variety at 90c to $1.10 per pound.

Benzol—This product is not especially active at this time although some business is being done. Consumers are buying for their immediate needs only and in most cases all demands can be met. The market remains steady at 22c to 27c per gallon for both grades, C. P. and 90 per cent.

Naphthalene—This product is in no great demand by the trade at this time and no heavy trading is in evidence. The price which had been reduced has been maintained at the lower level and no further drops are reported. The stocks in the market are not large but are ample to meet the demands. The flake variety is quoted at 9c to 10c per pound and the ball variety remains at 12c to 12½c per pound.

Phenol—This product has not received much attention during the week and the large stocks, which have been in evidence in dealers' hands remain there. Producers have not lowered their prices, but dealers who have large stocks are willing to make concessions to encourage buying. The quotations range from 15c to 25c per pound and some sales are reported below 15c.

Toluol—This item is still in evidence in large quantities and trading is still confined to small orders for immediate needs only. The market is still too unstable to encourage contract business and this is noticeable. The quotations range from 25c to 35c per gallon for the pure and about 22c to 26c per gallon for the commercial.

Xylol—The stocks of this product are not large nor is the demand heavy. Dealers are not inclined to make concessions to stimulate business. The market is firm and prices remain steady at 40c to 50c per gallon for the pure variety.

Aniline Oil—This product remains steady, although a drop in price by dealers is expected. Manufacturers are holding out at the present figure. The quotations range from 27c to 28c per pound.

Aniline Salts—This item has not received much attention from the trade this week and it remains on the inactive list. The market is steady and former quotations are being maintained. The prices range from 40c to 42c per pound.

Benzidine—This substance has been steady after the recent decline in price and there have been some sales reported, but stocks on hand are sufficient for present demands. The quotations are $1.40 per pound for the base and $1.25 to $1.35 per pound for the sulphate.

Benzoate of Soda—Sales have been restricted with little effect on the market. The prices range from $1.80 to $1.90 per pound.

Betanaphthol—This item is still found on the market in limited quantities, and the production has not increased as yet. There is a regular business reported and the market seems steady with no price decline expected. The latest quotations range about 60c to 65c per pound for the technical grade and 75c to 85c per pound for the sublimed.

Orthotoluidine—The demand for this product is not heavy and there has been some evidence of price concessions to interest consumers and dealers. But business is not lively and only present needs are being considered. The price still remains nominal at 80c to 90c per pound.

Phthalic Acid—Trading in this commodity is again reported easy and the market is not overstocked. The latest quotations would indicate an increase in price although no transactions were cited to prove this. The prices range from $3.50 to $4.00 per pound.

DR. WILLIAM BECKERS NOT THE PURCHASER

Dr. William Beckers, director and first vice-president of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., 21 Burling Slip, New York, who was reported to have purchased the Vermont Fast Black Company, denies having any interest in the company, financial or otherwise. "I have no knowledge of the company and have not been approached regarding its purchase, either directly or indirectly," said Dr. Beckers, when asked about the report by a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

The William Becker, who is said to have bought the plant, is a Boston man whose name was confused with that of Dr. Beckers, of New York. Dr. William Beckers was in the Adirondacks at the time the report was received by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. On his return, as soon as he heard of the report, Dr. Beckers sent a denial with a request for its publication.

$200,000 LOSS AT NYACK, N. Y., PLANT

An explosion in the plant of the American Aniline Products, Inc., Nyack, N .Y., on Friday, January 31, destroyed the building and set fire to other buildings in the neighborhood and shook the town of Nyack like an earthquake. The loss is estimated at about $200,000, partially covered by insurance. Four workmen were killed and eighteen were injured.

The first explosion was in the drying house and is supposed to have been caused by overheating the chemicals. There are about sixteen buildings in the plant and the company employs over 300 men. The plant is said to have been appraised at $165,000 about one year ago. The company occupies offices at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York.

E. T. Vieusseux, of Victor L. Blogden & Co., London, England, dealers in coal-tar products, is in New York on a business trip.

NATIONAL ANILINE'S PROGRESSIVE PLANS

Campaign of Education to Be Inaugurated To Eradicate False Propaganda Regarding American Dyestuffs—Officials Now in Control Introducing New Methods

Progressive plans intended to weld the dyestuff industry with the daily life of the American people are said to be under consideration by the National Aniline and Chemical Company, with a view to establishing dyes made in the United States in an impregnable position. An educational campaign, which will benefit the trade throughout all its ramifications and all its allied interests, is planned. The basic principles of the manufacture of dyes will be taught by means of lectures and contributed articles which it is believed will interest school children, the public generally, especially employees in stores selling dyed materials and textile mill hands for whom more technical matter will be prepared.

The scope of the plan is national, extending to every town of consequence in every state in the Union. The idea was broached by the progressive members in the management of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, who realized that the belief that American dyes are not fast must be eradicated if the industry is to compete with foreign products in the American market, especially in view of the low tariff and the opposition of the textile industry to higher duties on dyes.

Rumors of new methods in the company's management have been current for some time. The resignation of S. M. Moneypenny was followed by reports in the trade that the interests represented by William J. Matheson and Robert Alfred Shaw are gradually obtaining control of the company. The withdrawal of J. F. Schoellkopf and C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf from active management was followed by the retirement of I. Frank Stone, and more recently Dr. William Beckers was voted a year's leave of absence by the Board of Directors. Meantime many minor changes are going on in the personnel of the staff and more are said to be planned.

The active officials now are William J. Matheson, who succeeded Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman of the Board of Directors; Henry L. Moody, treasurer, who succeeded I. Frank Stone. New directors elected in March, last year, are Dr. R. C. Taggersell, of the General Chemical Company; Dr. L. C. Jones, formerly chemist of the Semet-Solvay Company; C. S. Lutkins, of the General Chemical Company, and Orlando F. Weber, who has been associated with the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C. Other directors are H. H. S. Handy, Syracuse, N. Y.; Eugene Meyer, Jr., New York, who handled the stock arrangements at the time of the consolidation; W. N. McIlravy, New York; T. M. Rianhard, New York; J. F. Schoellkopf, and C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert Alfred Shaw, New York, and Henry Wigglesworth, New York, who is chairman of the Executive Committee.

William T. Miller is secretary; W. E. Rowley, assistant secretary; G. W. Yates and T. S. Baines, assistant treasurers.

MORE DYE PATENTS APPLIED FOR

The National Aniline & Chemical Company has applied for licenses to use 35 dye, acid and compound patents which they represent are enemy-owned or controlled. The application is in addition to previous applications covering patents related to dye manufacture.

The Foreign Markets

LITTLE BUYING IN LONDON MARKET

Trade Waiting for More Settled Conditions—Prices for Nuts, Seeds and Oils Revised by Food Controller —Price Changes

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, February 4.—Orders are fair for goods absolutely required, but buyers do not feel inclined to materially increase their stocks in the present uncertain state of the markets. Methylated ethers have advanced 1d per lb. and methylated spirit about 3d per gallon. The Food Controler has revised the prices at which nuts, seeds, and their oils will be requisitioned.

Aspirin is being offered at 15s 6d per lb. on spot.

Cassia is lower, with sellers at 105s per cwt.

Citric acid is easier, at about 4s 6d per lb.

Cloves are now quoted 1s 6d per lb. for fair Zanzibar; and clove oil is also easier, at 15s to 16s per lb.

Eucalyptus oil, B. P., is offered at 4s 3d to 4s 6d per lb.

Guaiacum is very scarce, fine glassy lump being held at 15s, and common at 4s 6d to 5s per lb.

Jalap, Vera Cruz, continues scarce and much wanted. Some Brazilian, 14 per cent, is offered at 1s 4½d per lb.

Olive oil—A Spanish decree authorises free export.

Saccharin, 550 strength duty paid, is quoted at 200s per lb.

Saffron is steady at 45s to 46s per lb. on spot.

Senega is lower, at about 6s 6d per lb. net.

Shellac is offered privately at 45s per cwt. for T. N. Orange, but at a Ministry of Munitions auction sold at 20s less.

Tartaric acid is easier at about 3s 9d per lb on spot.

WHAT CAN GERMANY PAY?

Dr. Helferich's computation of German wealth and income made shortly before the war estimated the total net income of the German people at about $2,000,000,000 per year. This, or some such sum, represents the rate of annual gain, or accumulation of wealth, in Germany at that time. This was the capital fund, available for investment, for the development and expansion of industry and the improvement of the equipment. These are the purposes to which wealth accumulations everywhere are devoted.

"If the indemnity was fixed at $40,000,000,000, instead of $120,000,000,000, and the interest rate was 5 per cent," says the National City Bank, " the annual interest charge would absorb the entire net income of Germany, as estimated before the war, leaving nothing for improvement and growth. These are times of rapid changes in industry and the country which does not have ready capital with which to improve its equipment and finance its trade cannot expect to keep the pace. It would soon fall behind and be unable to compete in the markets of the world and therefore unable to create the foreign credits for the indemnity payments. Its trade would shrink until it might find difficulty in exporting enough to pay for its necessary imports."

TRADE HURT BY RESTRICTIONS

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, February 4.—The annual reports of four of the largest bank amalgamations show marked progress in commercial transactions. Further reductions in steamship freights are expected and it is believed this will give impetus to foreign trade.

Indignant protests have been made against the dilatory action of the Government in removing restrictions on trade. In reply the officials whose attitude is criticised promise increased facilities for traders at an early day.

The market is higher for buchu leaves, gum arabic, chloroform, ether, creosote carbonate, and sulphonal.

Prices are easier for tartaric acid, salicylic acid, and barium carbonate.

The bromides, cascara sagrada, copper sulphate, cream tartar and phenacetin are lower.

MEXICO TRADE NOTES

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, January 14—The British steamship "Albanian," which sailed from Liverpool, November 22, is the first boat from England to arrive in this port since the beginning of the war. In the cargo were 2,753 boxes of cyanide of soda, 24 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 200 barrels of borax, 5 sacks of gum arabic and one case of indigo. The "Albania" sails from here to New Orleans, taking 43 bales of sarsaparilla root, 460 cases and 3 barrels of honey, 34 bales of jalap root, 1,636 bags of scammony root, and 6,035 bales of broom root.

Dyestuffs of American make to the amount of 76,594 pounds arrived in this port during the month of December.

Good vanilla beans are selling at $2.50 per pound, U. S. currency, and cuts at $1.50 per pound.

CHILEAN NITRATE SITUATION GRAVE

The following cablegram was received from the American ambassador at Santiago, Chile, dated January 17:

"El Mercurio of the 15th states that the Minister of Finance will present to Congress a law to promote nitrate industry; it states that the allied committee has declared it will not make new purchases. Therefore, the nitrate situation is becoming grave. The minister's bill proposes the appropriation of £1,200,000 sterling to be used to purchase nitrate on Government account, enabling oficinas to resume work. The plan receives the commendation of the paper. No mention is made of the fact that a 40 per cent export duty is to be imposed on oficinas which do not associate themselves with the Government plan.

"La Union, Valparaiso, January 13, gives account of the organization of producers which occurred January 10. Ninety-five per cent of production power of 1918, which leaves out the German oficinas, was represented. Eighty-three per cent voted for the association proposition."

ALLOW DRUG EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND

The War Trade Board announces that licenses will be issued for the exportation of the following drugs and chemicals to Switzerland: Chemical products for pharmaceutical use, chromic acid, hydrobromic acid, salicylic acid, amidopyrin, aconite, and preparations of alkaloids of aconite, arsenical salts for medicinal use, betanapthol, sodium bromide, eucaine, nitrates of silver, sodium nitroprusside, opium and alkaloids and preparations of opium, paraldehyde, phenacetin, fruits foeniculi.

In so far as shipments of all the above-mentioned commodities are concerned, it will no longer be necessary for the importer to secure a permit from the Societe Suisse de Surveillance, and shipments should not be consigned to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance.

In this connection applicants are cautioned that no shipments should be made in violation of the trading-with-the-enemy act, and particular attention is called to the fact that this relaxation does not mean that goods shipped under this ruling may be reexported.

It will still be necessary for the exporter to secure an individual license covering each shipment. Applications should be filed on Form X-A, and should be sent, not to the legation of Switzerland, as heretofore, but to the War Trade Board in Washington, or its nearest branch office, whichever is convenient.

N. Y. SHIPMENT TO JAPAN MISSING

Laurence A. McBride, president of the American-Asiatic Company, has been placed under arrest at San Francisco, and H. A. Douglas, an employee, is being sought, on the charge of conspiracy to steal goods subject to interstate and foreign shipment. The complaint alleges that carbolic acid crystals valued at $5,000, shipped to San Francisco, by McKesson & Robbins, of New York, in care of the Baldwin Shipping Company and consigned to Kitamura & Co., at Osaka, Japan, were stolen. It is charged that McBride sold the acid after accepting it for shipment in October, 1917.

Failure to receive the goods in the Orient led to an investigation and it was found, it is asserted, that they had been removed from the pier on McBride's orders and sold to G. Weissbaum & Co. McBride declares the goods were shipped and damaged in transit, that his firm offered to pay the consignee $5,200, the invoice value of the goods, but that $12,000, plus estimated profits, was demanded, and that a civil suit is now pending.

EXHIBIT OF COLOMBIA PRODUCTS

An exhibit of the natural resources of Colombia was opened recently at the Bush Terminal Sales Building, 132 West 42nd Street. Walter B. Sanford is in charge.

Among the products shown were many crude drugs, including vanilla beans, and mangrove bark, useful in tanning, dyeing and for medicinal purposes. Other products are pyrites, sodium sulphate, olive oil, and Tonka beans used in flavoring extracts and in perfumes; eucalyptus seeds, coca leaves, from which cocaine, the local anesthetic is made; palm oil, used in soaps and ointments; cuprea bark, and cinchona bark; anise seed; castor oil and peanut oil.

The canime tree, from which balsam of copaiba is derived, grows along the Magdalena River, Colombia. Sarsaparilla from the Puerto Parra Forests, and ginger from the lower hills of the Sierra Nevada range, complete the list of the natural drugs.

News of Companies

The Ashe-Carson Company, Andalusia, Ala., is arranging plans for the reconstruction of its turpentine distillery recently destroyed by fire.

The Seaboard Chemical Company, foot of Blanchard Street, Newark, N. J., has had plans prepared for the construction of a new one-story brick office building at its plant, estimated to cost $5,500.

The Southeastern Dyestuff Company, Atlanta, Ga., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of $25,000 to engage in the manufacture of dyestuffs and allied specialties. William A. Parsons is the principal incorporator.

The Pompeian Oil Company, Eleventh and Philadelphia Avenues, Baltimore, Md., has had revised plans prepared for the construction of a proposed new one and three-story warehouse, estimated to cost approximately $175,000.

The L. & K. Products Company, Inc., 143 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J., has filed articles of incorporation to operate for the manufacture of patent medicines, etc. Jules C. Levine, Martin Kalish, and Harry B. Haines, Paterson, are the incorporators.

The Mentholatum Company, 146 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of drugs, etc., is considering plans for the erection of a new four-story plant on Niagara Street, about 80 x 100 feet, estimated to cost $75,000. Edward K. Hyde is vice-president and general manager.

M. P. Morrissey, president of the Utah Sulphur Company, was in Salt Lake recently to recruit 20 more men for the plant of the company in Beaver county, Utah. Mr. Morrissey said the company intended to put on a night shift at the plant, where three additional retorts are being installed.

Vice-Chancellor Lane has appointed Samuel Roessler permanent receiver for the Blue Seal Chemical Company, Roselle Park, N. J. Mr. Roessler has been temporary receiver for the company since December 16. It is understood that the concern's liabilities total $15,000 as against assets of about $9,000.

Announcement has been made by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, that the capital stock of the New Brunswick Chemical Company, Allen Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., consisting of 755 shares of common stock of an authorized and issued capital stock of 1000 shares, value of $100 per share, will be offered for sale on February 5, at the offices of the company.

Following the initial steps recently taken by officials of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., and affiliated companies, to organize a new social club for employees of the various concerns, the following officers have been elected: President, Herbert Gillis; vice-president Charles T. Allen; secretary, Otto W. Wills; and treasurer, Joseph A. Brimlow. A board of nine governors was also selected as follows: To serve for a period of three years, Colby Dill, Fritz Hoyler, and Dr. F. Abegg; two years, Marshall B. Stewart, Lester M. White and J. A. Fisle; one year, G. Herbert Hooper, N. H. Guth, and R .R. Anderson.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	.50	— .52
Acetone	lb.	.16	— .16½
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
*Aconitine, ½ oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.90	— .94
No. 2	lb.	.85	— .87
No. 3	lb.	.75	— .76
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
97 p.c.	gal.	1.31	— 1.33
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	—	— .50
188 proof	gal.	.51	— .52
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.40	— .41
Sweet	lb.	.39	— .40
Meal	lb.	—	— .45
Aloin, U.S.P. powd.	lb.	.99	— 1.03
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—12.00
Grey	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.13	— .14
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .97
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	3.80	— 4.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.13½	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.50	—21.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride.	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.45	— .54
†White	lb.	.09	— .10
Aspirin	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.45	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Subsalicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .07¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .08¾
*Imported	lb.	.59	— .60

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price.

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Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	—	— .55
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— —
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— —
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 2.85
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 2.85
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 2.90
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— —
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs.	lb.	—	— 2.75
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Russian, whole	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.06	— .08
Heavy	lb.	.04	— .06

*Nominal.

Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	lb.	—	— 1.05
Charcoal Willow, powdered.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .48
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.		—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, lAk., crystals.	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison).	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	—	— 9.50
cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.34	— .35
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40	— .41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.90
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.41	— .45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Spanish Apples	lb.	.44	— .45
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Coumarin, refined	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .63½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .63
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.	lb.	.63	— .69
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Small	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
French	lb.	.43	— .49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.29	— .34
Reeds	lb.	—	— 4.50
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
*Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	— 3.00
Spanish	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	— .28
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .24
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.29	— 1.34
Formaldehyde	lb.	.22	— .23
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— .19
Drums and bbls. added.	lb.	—	— .21
C.P. in cans	lb.	.16	— .16½
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.11½	— .12
Saponifications, loose	lb.	.10½	— .11
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Guarana	lb.	.90	— .95
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	5.00	— 8.60
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime	lb.	.30	— .31
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime	lb.	.30	— .31
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
odine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.64
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.21
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.26
*Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	10.00	—10.50
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Kola Nuts, West Indies.	lb.	.22	— .24
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.38	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.46	— .47
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian.	lb.	.24	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano.	lb.	.83	— .84
Lupulin	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.25	— .29
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs.		2.75	— 3.50
U. S. P.	100-lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.58	— .60
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	—98.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.31
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .84
Powdered	lb.	—	— .86
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .82
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 1.73
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.61
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.56
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.02
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.02
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.07
with chalk	lb.	—	— .84
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.90	—14.75
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Diacetyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cansoz.		—	—15.70
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.21	— .23
Irish	lb.	.12	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonquin	lb.	42.00	—44.00
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	—30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.10½	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—22.50
Granular	lb.	—	—25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.70	— 5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.08	— .09
Cream White	lb.	.09	— .09½
Lily White	lb.	.14	— .15
Snow White	lb.	.16	— .17
Phenolphthalein	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—16.20
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .51
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.02
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.55
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
*Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .98
Second Hands, Java	oz.	1.10	— 1.15
Second Hands, American	oz.	1.10	— 1.15
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 6.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50

*Nominal

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THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY
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1892 **ALEX. C. FERGUSSON, JR.** 1918
DYESTUFFS and CHEMICALS
Fuchsine Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	49.00	—49.25
Powdered	lb.	49.50	—49.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .63
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.75	— .80
Marseilles, white	lb.	.20	— .22
Green, pure	lb.	.18	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.90
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.50	— .51
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.08
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk.	lb.	.50	— .51
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	—	— .63
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.15	— 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.20
Flour, com'l	100 lbs.	—	— 1.90
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	— 3.55
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.15	— .16
Kegs	per keg	6.95	— 7.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	15.45	—16.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	— .75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
*Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	5.80	— 6.00
Artificial	lb.	.14	— .15
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	—	— .85
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.14	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.35	— .37

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Glacial	lb.	.19½	— .21
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P. ex toluol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.15	— .30
1-lb. bottles	lb.	—	— .37
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—	— .35
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.31	— .32
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	— 5.50
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— 1.25½
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.26
Second hands	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	.11	— .11½
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	— 2.85
*U.S.P., IX	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .02
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	— .10
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.37	— .39
Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— .85
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .46
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.23½	— .25½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .05½
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.20½	— .21
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	—25.00
*Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .85
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .87½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .86½
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.00	—12.25
Tech. Artificial	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Free from chlorine	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Sweet	lb.	—	— 2.50
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Rectified	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Bay	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Synthetic	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .95
Camphor	lb.	.24	— .25
Japanese, white	lb.	.24	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Lead, Free	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	—24.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.51	— .55
Java	lb.	.75	— .80
Cloves, can	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Bottles	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—35.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	— 8.75
Cumin	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Erigeron	lb.	—	— 5.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Turkish	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	11.00	—11.25

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Juniper Berries, Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Garden	lb.	.65	— .75
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Distilled	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	—15.25
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	—130.00
Petale	lb.	120.00	—140.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—18.50
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Orange, bitter	lb.	—	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Italian	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.50	— .60
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.15	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	5.30	— 5.45
Bottles	lb.	5.40	— 5.55
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
French	lb.	8.50	— 8.65
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pumilio	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	25.00	—25.50
Synthetic, red	lb.	40.00	—45.00
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Sefrol	lb.	—	— .65
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Artificial	lb.	.47	— .50
Savin	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	5.75	— 5.90
Spruce	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
White, French	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Wintergreen, U.S.P.	lb.	5.75	— 6.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .75
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Manila	lb.	40.00	—45.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—12.00

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	16.50	—17.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
*Ginger	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
*Malefern	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	—21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.57	— .59
South American	lb.	.75	— .80
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.90	— 8.00
Oregon	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Tolu	lb.	1.15	— 1.25

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.28	— .30
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.63	— .65
of Tree	lb.	.35	— .45
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.19	— .20
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½
Chincona, red quills	lb.	.65	— .73
Broken	lb.	.60	— .70
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.70	— .75
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.11	— .12
Cotton Root	lb.	.18	— .20
Cramp (true)	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09½	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .15
Select bdls.	lb.	.20	— .21

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Hemlock	lb.	.10	— .11
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.08	— .09
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.13	— .14
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.18	— .20
Northern	lb.	.20	— .21
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.31	— .32
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.20	— .23
Select	lb.	.30	— .35
Simaruba	lb.	.63	— .69
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Cut	lb.	.22	— .24
Crushed	lb.	.16	— .19
Wahoo, of Root	lb	—	— .55
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	— .08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.26	— .35
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .08

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.74	— .79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.27	— .28
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Para	lb.	.70	— .73
Surinam	lb.	.75	— .80
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.25	— 5.25
Cuts	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
South American	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Green Label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
*XX	lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Fish	lb.	.65	— .69
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.67	— .70
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .08
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .42

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.75	— .76
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.05	— 2.60
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.50	— .55
Roman	lb.	.84	— .85
Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.13	— .15
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.31	— .32
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .33
*Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.25	— .30
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousso	lb.	—	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	—	— .35

*Nominal.

Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Without Leaves	lb.	.60	— .63
Malva, blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.79	— 1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.36	— .38
Valencia	lb.	14.95	—15.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.15	— .16
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	—	— 1.00
*Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.10
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	— 1.52
Powdered	lb.	1.49	— 1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.21	— .22
Powdered	lb.	—	— .45
*Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .35
Catechu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Guaiac	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	—	— 1.10
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	—	— .50
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .15
Tears	lb.	.18	— .30
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	18.20	—18.45
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.50	— .60
Balmony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	.95	— 1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
*Long	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
American	lb.	.29	— .55
Catnip	lb.	.15	— .16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	— .58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .32
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .13
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.16	— .17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	—	— .45
Imported	lb.	.38	— .40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.16	— .17
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	— .11
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Henna	lb.	.31	— .32
Horehound	lb.	.21	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.38	— .40
Laurel	lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .35
Lobelia	lb.	.12	— .14
Matico	lb.	.28	— .30
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
*Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	—	— .40

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	—	— .50
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.16	— .18
Spanish	lb.	.16	— .17
Savory	lb.	.23	— .23½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	— .80
Siftings	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .45
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	— .20
Pods	lb.	.12	— .13
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.17	— .19
Spearmint American	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	lb.	.20	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.10	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.14	— .14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.11	— .12
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	— .17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08
ROOTS			
Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.48	— .55
German	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	2.95	— 3.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.79	— .80
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica American	lb.	.37	— .40
Imported	lb.	.59	— .60
Arnica	lb.	.79	— .98
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24½	— .25
Bermuda	lb.	.56	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.41	— .45
Bamboo Rrier	lb.	.12	— .16
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	— .10
Belladonna	lb.	1.75	— 2.45
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.55
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	— .17
Beth	lb.	.10	— .12
Blood	lb.	—	— .75
Blueflag	lb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	lb.	.26	— .27
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .21
American	lb.	.18	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.60	— .75
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	— .17
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	— .12
Blue	lb.	.12	— .14
Colchicum	lb.	1.45	— 2.00
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	— .22
Culver's	lb.	.19	— .20
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.26	— .28
American	lb.	.26	— .27
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.39	— .45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.35	— .36
Elecampane	lb.	.12	— .14
Galangal	lb.	.26	— .27
Gelsemium	lb.	.09	— .13
Gentian	lb.	.15	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Geranium	lb.	.07	— .09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.22	— .23
Bleached	lb.	.26	— .28
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	— —
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	— —
Northwestern	lb.	—	— —
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	— 5.35
Powdered	lb.	5.85	— 6.00
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.21	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Rio, whole	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Powdered	lb.	3.70	— 3.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	—	— .50
Powdered	lb.	—	— .55
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	— .90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.29	— .30
Selected	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .35
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.27	— .29
Mandrake	lb.	.16	— .19
*Nominal.			

WHERE TO BUY

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York

OFFER

Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.31	— .32
Verona	lb.	.28	— .29
*Finger	lb.	2.08	— 2.12
Pareira Brava	lb.	.33	— .34
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.65	— .75
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	— .19
Poke	lb.	.09	— .10
Rhatany	lb.	.14	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82	— .90
Chips	lb.	.70	— .75
Cuts	lb.	.74	— 2.45
High Dried	lb.	.80	— .85
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	— .82
American	lb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	lb.	.31	— .33
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Southern	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Serpentaria	lb.	.65	— .70
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.16	— .17
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.45	— .48
Stripped	lb.	.46	— .49
Spikenaru	lb.	.30	— .32
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .17
Stillingia	lb.	.13	— .14
Stone	lb.	.12	— .14
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.55	— .57
True (Aletris)	lb.	.65	— .67
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	— 1.45
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	—	— 1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	11	— .12
SEEDS			
*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.24	— .25
Star	lb.	.24	— .24½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.15	— .16
Caraway, African	lb.	.52	— .52½
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.68	— .69
Cardamom, fair bleached	lb.	.65	— .70
Celery	lb.	.52½	— .53
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.08¼	— .09
Bleached	lb.	.11	— .11¼
*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Malta	lb.	.18¾	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Dill	lb.	.16	— .16½
Fennel, French	lb.	.16	— .16½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Foenugreek	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
*Russian	lb.	.05½	— .06
Job's Tears, white	lb.	—	— .45
Larkspur	lb.	.40	— .45
Lobelia	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.24	— .25
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.28	— .29
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.11	— .11¼
*English, yellow	lb.	.35	— .40
Parsley	lb.	.23	— .25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian blue	lb.	.65	— .70
Indian	lb.	.36	— .36½
Quince	lb.	1.19	— 1.23
*Nominal.			
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½

Sabadilla	lb.	.13	— .14
Stramonium	lb.	.36	— .39
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.12	— .13
South American	lb.	.12	— .13
Manchurian	lb.	—	— —
Worm, American	lb.	.08½	— .09¼
Levant	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
SPICES			
Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	— .19
Bombay	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	—	— .23
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.25	— .26
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.25	— .26
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.46	— .47
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	— .26
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.13½	— .14
Mombasa	lb.	.21	— .22
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	— .33
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.13½	— .14
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.41	— .42
Amboynas	lb.	.58½	— .60
Ginger, African	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Cochin "D"	lb.	.17	— .18
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.19½	— .20
Japan	lb.	.12¼	— .12½
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.49	— .50
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.44	— .45
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.32½	— .33
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.22½	— .23
White	lb.	.30	— .30½
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
WAXES			
Bayberry	lb.	.38	— .39
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.45	— .46
Light, refined	lb.	.48	— .49
Dark	lb.	.47	— .48
Candelilla	lb.	.32	— .34
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.89	— .90
No. 1	lb.	.88	— .89
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .82
No. 3	lb.	.68	— .70
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	— .17
White	lb.	.18	— .24
Japan	lb.	—	— .23
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .36
*Bleached	lb.	.35	— .36
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	— .36
*Green	lb.	—	— —
*Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
*Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12¼	— .13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	— .16
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.18½	— .19
Double pressed	lb.	.19½	— .20
Triple pressed	lb.	.20½	— .21

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.50
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	— 7.00
*70 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—8 60
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—10.00
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	— .05
Ground	lb.	.04¾	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.05	— .05½
Chrome	lb.	.20½	— .21¼
Potash lump	lb.	.08	— .08½
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.09½	— .11
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.04¼	— .05¼
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02½
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Heavy	lb.	.11	— .12⅛
Arsenic, white	lb.	.10	— .11
Red	lb.	—	— .42
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	Nominal	
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.12	— .16
*20 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	— .09
*18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— —
*16 deg., carboys	lb.	.09	— .09½
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .28½
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.21	— .22
Granulated, white	lb.	.18	— .19
*Lump	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .70
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.08	— .08½
Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	— .12¼
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02	— .02½
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.20
Carbide	lb.	.11	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	—24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Second hands	lb.	.08¼	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.12½	— .13
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.10
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined	gal.	—	— 5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .08
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .11
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .12
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¼	— .16½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16¼	— .17
Granulated	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	.85	— .86
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¾
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¾
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15½	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	—44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.15	— .16
double	lb.	.13	— .14
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	— .95
Yellow	lb.	.75	— .80
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.56	— .70
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.36½	— .37½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.25	— .30
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.39	— .40
Japanese	lb.	.33	— .34
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	300.00	—350.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Yellow	lb.	.85	— .95
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27½	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		1.35	— 1.70
In bbls.		1.85	— 2.00
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		2.90	— 3.10
Powd. or gran., 76p.c 100 lbs.		4.50	— 5.00
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.15	— .17½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .35
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.60	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.32½
Refined	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.14	— .16
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.32	— .34
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.50
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.50
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs.		1.60	— 1.80
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.06	— .06½
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.03¾	— .04
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	65.00	—70.00
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—	— —

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street
New York City

Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE
Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	—13.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	—22.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	—28.00
Battery Acid car's per 100	lbs.	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.27¼	— .28
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.22	— .27
Chloride	lb.	.10½	— .12
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	— .13
Leaded	lb.	.08¾	— .10½
Sulphate	lb.	.04¾	— .06½

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.)	lb.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	—	— 1.10
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
resol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .55
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.12½	— .14
Flake	lb.	.08½	— .10
Phenol	lb.	.15	— .25
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.20	— .25
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17½
*Toluol, pure	gal.	.25	— .35
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40	— .50

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Acid Metanilic	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.30	— .35
Refined	lb.	.42	— .47
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27	— .28
Aniline Salts	lb.	.40	— .42
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.25
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 8.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Diamidophenol	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.42	— .45
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.17	— .18

*Nominal.

Diethylaniline	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .80
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.40	— .42
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.40	— .50
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.50	— .55
Diphenylamine	lb.	.75	— .90
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Sublimed	lb.	.75	— .85
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55	— .60
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .19
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .70
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .85
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	.80	— .90
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	—	— .75
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	4.00	— 8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— 2.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—13.00
Direct Black	lb.	.85	— .95
Direct Blue	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.35	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet con't	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	—20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 5.00

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported.	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Malachite Green Crystals.	lb.	6.50	— 7.25
Malachite Green, Powdered.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.65	— .70
Nigrosine water sol., blue.	lb.	.70	— .75
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Oil Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Orange, R. G., contract.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	18.00	—23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic.	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	75.00	—80.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	.50	— .60
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur, Navy Blue.	lb.	.60	— .70
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	.80	— .90
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria blue B.	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.08½	— .11
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	.85	— .95
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.15	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Chinese	lb.	.33	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill.	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.12½	— .15
*Aleppey	lb.	.12	— .13½
*Pubna	lb.	.09	— .09½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	—55.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—50.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.17	— .19

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¼	— .17¾
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.20	— .22
Liquid	lb.	Nominal	
Tablet	lb.	Nominal	
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
*English	lb.	.22	— .28
*Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.26	— .29
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.14	— .18

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Antiline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematine Extract	lb.	.15	— .18
Crystals	lb.	—	— .30
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.24	— .28
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Logwood, solid	lb.	.23	— .25
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .29
51 deg., Twaddle.	lb.	.12	— .15
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.12	— .14
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., liia.	lb.	.06½	— .07

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	— .90
Domestic	lb.	.75	— .80
Prussian blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Soluble	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.	lb.	.14	— .16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	125.00	—130.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	—85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.04¼	— .04⅜
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	lb.	.19½	— .20
Common	lb.	.23½	— .24
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.27	— .30
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .20
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	— .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskego., 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids.	lb.	.01¼	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb	—	— —
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, untreated.	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09¾	— .10
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids.	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	— —
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	85.00	—90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—150.00

Nominal.

Degras, American	lb.	.13	— .14
English	lb.	.15	— .16
Neutral	lb.	.23	— .26
Horse	lb.	.16½	— .17
Lard, prime winter.	gal.	—	— 2.00
Off prime	gal.	—	— 1.60
Extra, .No 1.	gal.	—	— 1.40
No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.30
No. 2	gal.	—	— 1.20
Menhaden, Light strained—gal.		1.10	— 1.15
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.20
White, bleached, winter.	lb	—	— 1.22
Northern, crude	gal.	.90	— .95
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.90	— .95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 2.00
30 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	— 1.95
40 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	— 1.75
Dark	gal.	—	— .90
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.50
Oleo Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17½	— .18¼
Saponified	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
*Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	— 2.18
45 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	— 2.13
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.15
Stearic, single pressed.	lb.	.18½	— .19
Double pressed	lb.	.19½	— .20
Triple pressed	lb.	.20½	— .21
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	— 1.15
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.10
Whale, natural winter.	gal.	—	— 1.20
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	— 1.30

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.26	— .27
Cases	lb.	.27	— .28
No. 3	lb.	.25	— .26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.13	— .13½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.17½	— .18
Tanks	lb.	.16	— .16¼
Corn, refined, bbls.		—	—20.52
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21¼	— .22¼
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots.	gal.	1.45	— 1.47
5 barrel lots.	gal.	1.50	— 1.52
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.	gal.	—	— 1.50
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.60
*Olive, denatuerd	gal.	2.50	— 2.75
Focts	lb.	.24	— .25
Palm, Lagos casks.	lb.	.20	— .22
*Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.17	— .18
*Palm Kernel, domestic.	lb.	.18	— .19
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Peanut Oil, edible.	lb.	.21½	— .22¼
†Crude, f.o.b. mills.	gal.	—	— 1.25
Pine Oil, white steam.	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	— .57
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
*Blown	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .73
Second	gal.	—	— .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible.	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Pacific Coast.	lb.	.10½	— .11
New York, bbls.	lb.	.12½	— .13
Tar Oil, gen. dist	lb.	—	— .35
Commercial	lb.	—	— .34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test.	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered.	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test.	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined.	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity.	gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity.	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.40	— .42
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	lb.	.76½	.77
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.67	.70
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.62	.65
*Pitch, prime ..... 200-lb. bbl.		8.00	8.25
Rosin, com., to g'd..... 80 bbl.		14.22	14.50
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.		13.40	13.70

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.83	.84
*Diamond "I"	lb.	—	—
V. S. O.	lb.	.80	.81
Fine Orange	lb.	.64	.67
Second Orange	lb.	.58	.62
T. N.	lb.	.56	.58
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.56	.58
Button	lb.	.77	.79
Regular, bleached	lb.	.56	.57
Bone, dry	lb.	.68	.69

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	54.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	56.00
Columbia		—	53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	56.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	56.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.15	.16½
Caracas	lb.	.16	.17
Hayti	lb.	.13	.14
Maracaibo	lb.	.24	.28
Trinidad	lb.	.15½	.16½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.		—	—
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.18½	.19
Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.		4.37	4.70
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.		4.15	4.48
Potato, Domestic	lb.	—	.11
*Imported, duty paid	lb.	—	.11½

*Nominal.

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War bu'le	eral ne
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Mills	ga.	.90	.95
Light, strained	gal.	1.10	1.15
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	1.20
White, bleached, winter	gal.	—	1.22
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	2.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	1.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	1.75
Dark	gal.	—	.90
Prime	gal.	—	1.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17¼	.18¾
Saponified	lb.	.17½	.17¾
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.18½	.19
Double pressed	lb.	.19½	.20

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.26	.27
No. 3	lb.	.25	.26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15	.15¼
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.13	.13½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.17½	.18
Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	—	.18
Refined, barrels		21.47	21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	—	.17¼
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls	lb.	—	.21
Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.45	1.47
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.50	1.52
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.50	2.75
Foots	lb.	.17	.18
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	—	—
Niger	lb.	.45	.50
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	.18
Peanut, edible	lb.	—	.22¼
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	1.25
Pine, white steam	gal.	.57	.58
Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	2.75	3.00
*Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls	lb.	.12½	.13

§Prices fixed by Government. *Nominal.

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	—	.12
Yellow	lb.	—	.10
House	lb.	.10	.11
Brown	lb.	—	.09
Lard, City	lb.	—	.13½
Compound	lb.	.23	.24½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.29	.29¼
Oleo	lb.	—	.18
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	.17
City, prime	lb.	—	.12
Choice Country	lb.	.17½	.18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb	.21¼	.21¼
City Fancy	lb.	—	.19¼
Prime Packers	lb.	—	.19
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.17¼	.20
"A" White	lb.	.19¼	.20
"B" White	lb.	.18	.18¼
Yellow	lb.	.16½	.17
Brown	lb.	.17	.17½
Bone	lb.	.11	.12½
House	lb.	.15½	.15¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	—	.23½
Lard, city steam	lb.	.27	.27¼

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from January 25 to February 1—Exports for the month of December

Imports

AGAR AGAR—
30 cs., Kobe, D. Nagasi & Co.

ALCOHOL—
120 bbls., Matanzas, I. Kubic

ALBUMEN—
250 cs., Kobe, In transit
95 cs., Shanghai, The Nisson Trading Corporation
127 cs., Shanghai, D. Sassoon & Co.
250 cs., Shanghai, C. T. Weeks & Co.
164 cs., Shanghai, Daniel Fearon & Co.
112 cs., Hankow, Balfour, Williamson & Co.
112 cs., Tientsin, Standard Bank of South America

ALMONDS BITTER—
1,100 bxs., Malaga, Banker's Trust Co.
280 bxs., Malaga, London & Brazilian Bank
950 bxs., Malaga, Irving National Bank
375 bxs., Malaga, The Citizen's National Bank

ANISEED OIL—
55 cs., Hongkong, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.

ALOES, GUM—
100 cs., Curacao, R. Desvernine
628 cs., Curacao, Suzarte & Whitney

AMIDOPYRIN—
1 cs., London, C. L. Huisking, Inc.

ACONITE ROOT—
11 bales, Kobe, Rockhill & Vietor

ANILINE COLORS—
5 pkgs., Bordeaux, W. F. Sykes & Co.
31 pkgs., Bordeaux, Aniline Dye & Chemical Co.
8 csks., Bordeaux, American Dyewood Co.
9 csks., Bordeaux, New York Color & Chemical Co.
7 csks., Bordeaux, Aniline Dye & Chemical Co.
10 csks., Bordeaux, W. F. Sykes & Co.
11 csks., Bordeaux., Heller & Merz Co.
8 csks., Bordeaux, F. Bredt & Co.
1 csk., Bordeaux, Charles Bischoff

ANTIMONY OXIDE, WHITE—
1,760 bgs., Shanghai, Wah Chang Trading Co.

ANTIPYRIN—
1 cs., London, C. L. Huisking, Inc.

ARECA NUTS—
40 bgs., Colombo, Brown Bros. & Co.

ARSENIC, PRECIPITATED—
1,009 bbls., Tampico, The American Metals Co.

BEAN OIL—
1 csk., Shanghai, Fearon, Daniels & Co., Inc.

BARK, MEDICINAL—
16 bales, Tampico, In transit
26 bales, London, Schieffelin & Co.

BAY OIL—
4 cs., Martinique, A. H. Ringk & Co.

COCOA BEANS—
410 sks., Port Limon, I. Brandon & Co.
64 sks., Port Limon, Mercantile Bank of the Americas
87 bgs., Port Limon, Lasker & Bernstein, Inc.
219 sks., Port Limon, Mercantile Bank of the Americas
137 sks., Port Limon, M. C. Kieth

COPAIBA BALSAM—
100 cs., Para, H. A. Astlett & Co.
61 cs., Para, George Amsinck & Co.

CAMPHOR, SLABS—
50 cs., Kobe, C. Itoh & Co.

CAMPHOR, CHINESE, CRUDE—
60 cs., Shanghai, Guaranty Trust Co.

CAMPHOR OIL, BROWN—
1,000 cs., Kobe, A. Chiris & Co.
1,000 cs., Kobe, A. Chiris & Co.

CARDAMOMS—
39 cs., Colombo, Brown Bros. & Co.
48 cs., Colombo, Dodge & Olcott Co.

CASSIA—
297 bales, Hongkong, A. Norden & Co.
281 cs., Hongkong, In transit

CASSIA BUDS—
200 cs., Canton, W. Tappenbeck
100 cs., Canton, Karanjia & Co.
200 cs., Canton, W. Tappenbeck

CASSIA ROLLS—
127 cs., Hongkong, International Banking Co.
628 cs., Hongkong, W. Tappenbeck

CASSIA, OIL—
100 cs., Hongkong, Dodge & Olcott Co.
168 cs., Hongkong, C. T. Stork & Co.
219 cs., Hongkong, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.
85 cs., Hongkong, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.

CHINA ROOT—
75 cs., Hongkong, Rockhill & Vietor

CINNAMON QUILLS—
150 bales, Colombo, Old & Wallace Co.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
2 cs., London, G. T. Collis

CORIANDER SEED—
975 sks., Bordeaux, In transit

CLOVES—
400 bales, Calcutta, Ashmore, Wilton & Co.
400 bales, Calcutta, Smith, Kilpatrick & Co.
1,500 bales, Durban, Childs & Joseph
363 bales, Durban, National Bank of South Africa
1,000 bales, Durban, Catz Import Co.
240 bales, Durban, Smith, Kilpatrick & Co.
510 bales, Durban, Frame & Co.
502 bales, Durban, Frame & Co.

COD OIL—
100 csks., St. Johns, N. F., W. S. Job & Co.

CODLIVER OIL—
15 bbls., St. Johns, N. F., Davies, Lawrence & Co.
25 bbls., St. Johns, N. F., A. Stallman & Co.
50 bbls., St. Johns, N. F., McKesson & Robbins
63 csks., St. Johns, N. F., Scott & Bowne
225 bbls., St. Johns, N. F., In transit

CORIANDER SEED—
6 sks., Bordeaux, Agent General Transatlantic Co.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
25 bdls., Bordeaux, A. Mastilli
6 cs., Bordeaux, A. Mastilli

DENTAL WAX—
13 cs., London, The Dental Manufacturing Co.

ESSENTIAL OIL—
6 cylinders, Malaga, George Lueders & Co.
8 bxs., Malaga, National Aniline & Chemical Co.
2 cs., Bordeaux, Southern Pacific Co.

FLOWERS—
1 bx., Barcelona, V. Bostella

FOENUGREEK SEED—
315 sks., Bordeaux, In transit

FRUIT SALT—
200 cs., London, T. Meadows & Co.

GALL NUTS—
110 cs., Hongkong, In transit

GINGER—
12 pkgs., Monrovia, British Bank West Africa

HELLEBORE ROOT—
9 bales, Kobe, Rockhill & Vietor

HENEQUEN—
168 bales, Tampico, H. Marquardt & Co.
183 bales, Tampico, J. A. Del Solar

INDIGO, NATURAL—
7 chests, London, Armending Brothers

JAPAN WAX—
100 cs., Kobe, Della Trading Co.

LEECHES—
2 cs., Bordeaux, Midwood Chemical Co.
2 cs., Bordeaux, Midwood Chemical Co.

LIME JUICE—
70 csks., Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.
29 csks., Dominica, Van Dyke & Lindsay, Inc.
6 csks., Dominica, Middleton & Co.
3 csks., Dominica, Middleton & Co.

LINDEN FLOWERS—
29 hampers, London, In transit

LINSEED—
16,295 bgs., Buenos Aires, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons

MANJAK—
23 bbls., Barbados, J. Lamson & Brother

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—
20 cs., London, E. Fougera & Co., Inc.
23 cs., London, In transit
57 pkgs., Hongkong, In transit
107 pkgs., Hongkong, In transit

MENTHOL—
100 cs., London, Suzuki & Co.

OLIVE OIL—
8,299 bxs., Cadiz, A. D. Shaw & Co.

ORANGE ESSENCE—
10 bxs., Barcelona, Johnson, Lawrence & Co.

PEANUT OIL—
41 csks., Shanghai, E. Jolles & Co., Inc.

PERFUMERY—
6 cs., Bordeaux, E. Fougera & Co.
39 cs., Bordeaux, Chas. Baez
1 cs., Bordeaux, Zwitchenbart, Inc.
32 cs., Bordeaux, A. H. Smith & Co.
4 cs., Bordeaux, C. B. Richard & Co.
1 cs., Bordeaux, Dodge & Olcott Co.
3 cs., Bordeaux, Rockhill & Vietor
10 cs., Bordeaux, F. R. Arnold & Co.
2 cs., Bordeaux, R. F. Downing & Co.
10 cs., Bordeaux, Park & Tilford
68 cs., Bordeaux, A. H. Smith & Co.
9 cs., Bordeaux, T. D. Downing & Co.
12 cs., Bordeaux, George Lueders & Co.
43 cs., Bordeaux, Chas Baez
13 cs., Bordeaux, F. R. Arnold & Co.
2 cs., Bordeaux, C. B. Richard & Co.
8 cs., Bordeaux, George Lueders & Co.
9 cs., Bordeaux, E. Utard-E. Pinaud
4 cs., Bordeaux, F. M. Prindle & Co.

PALM KERNELS—
270 bgs., Monrovia, British Bank of West Africa
60 bgs., Monrovia, Connett, Burton & Co.
43 bgs., Monrovia, British Bank of West Africa

PALM OIL—
165 cks., Monrovia, British Bank of West Africa
106 cks., Monrovia, Connett, Burton & Co.
15 bbls., Monrovia, Connett, Burton & Co.
682 cks., Grand Bassa, Connett Burton & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—
23 cs., Bordeaux, G. J. Wallan
3 cs., Bordeaux, H. Utard
4 cs., Bordeaux, J. G. Wallan
48 cs., Bordeaux, F. B. Vandergrift & Co.
92 cs., Bordeaux, E. Fougera & Co.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
20 cs., Kobe, In transit

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE, RED—
10 cs., Kobe,

POTASSIUM IODIDE—
10 cs., Kobe, D. Nagasi & Co.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
5,311 bgs., Buenos, Aires, E. Naumburg & Co.
2,000 bgs., Buenos Aires, National Shawmut Co.
42,091 bgs., Buenos Aires, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Inc.

RICE POWDER—
18 cs., Bordeaux, A. Bourjois & Co.
2 cs., Bordeaux, Dodge & Olcott Co.

RHUBARB ROOT—
13 pkgs., Shanghai, Dodge & Olcott Co.
31 pkgs., Shanghai, Dodge & Olcott Co.
32 pkgs., Shanghai, Parke, Davis & Co.
16 cs., Shanghai, Allaire, Woodward & Co.

SAFFRON FLOWERS—
4 cs., Bordeaux, P. E. Anderson
2 cs., Bordeaux, A. Stallman
2 cs., Bordeaux, Lehn & Fink
2 cs., Bordeaux, McKesson & Robbins

SALTS, MEDICINAL—
10 cs., London, In transit

SANDALWOOD OIL—
5 cs., London, A. Chiris & Co.

SEAL OIL—
20 csks., St. Johns, N. F., W. S. Job & Co.

SENNA LEAVES—
4 bales, London, In transit

SOAP—
300 bxs., Cadiz, Lockwood & Brackett Co.

SODA—
1 cs., Bordeaux, Kraemer & Co.

SPONGES—
14 bales, Havana, The Greek American Sponge Co.
15 bales, Tampico, M. Schafmacham
19 bales, Tampico, J. H. Brown
14 bales, Tampico, refuse, J. H. Brown
33 bales, Tampico, J. C. Ninkwalter
46 bales, Tampico, National Sponge & Chamois Co.
118 bales, Tampico, A. Isaacs & Co.
64 bales, Tampico, D. L. Clonney & Co.
48 bales, Tampico, In transit

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
50 csks., Bordeaux, T. D. Downing & Co.
1 cs., Port Limon, C. Rolden & Van Sickel

SYRUP—
10 cs., Bordeaux, Nuyens & Co.

TARTAR, CRUDE—
128 cs., Bordeaux, Agent General Transatlantic Co.

TARTAR, CRUDE—
430 sks., Bordeaux, Tartar Chemical Co.

VEGETABLE WAX—
200 cs., Kobe, Shibahawa & Co.
200 cs., Kobe, D. Nagasi & Co.
100 cs., Kobe, Takito, Ogawa Co.
100 cs., Kobe, Smith & Nichols
100 cs., Kobe, Suzuki & Co.
200 cs., Kobe, H. R. Lathrop & Co.
100 cs., Kobe, J. C. Francescont & Co.
100 cs., Kobe, Suzuki & Co.
100 cs., Kobe, Suzuki & Co.
500 cs., Mojo, Abe Kobel & Co.

WINE LEES—
510 csks., Bordeaux, Tartar Chemical Works

WOOD OIL—
60 csks., Shanghai, Fearon, Daniels & Co., Inc.
175 csks., Hankow, Banker's Trust Co.
90 csks., Hankow, Banker's Trust Co.
175 csks., Hankow, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
293 csks., Hankow, Balfour, Williamson & Co.

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
407 lbs., Cuba; 220 lbs., Mexico; 170 lbs., Venezuela; 10 lbs., San Domingo

ACID, NITRIC—
335 lbs., Venezuela; 83 lbs., Argentina; 650 lbs., Colombia

ACID, SULPHURIC—
2,500 lbs., Barbados; 1,237 lbs., San Domingo; 20 lbs., Hayti; 2,500 lbs., Barbados

ALCOHOL—
310 gals., Jamaica; 10 lbs., Trinidad

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
6,298 gals., France; 10 gals., San Domingo

BEES WAX—
230 lbs., Norway; 598 lbs., Chile

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
53,310 bs., Argentina; 2,590 lbs., Mexico; 2,500 lbs., Venezuela; 210,088 lbs., Cuba

COPPER SULPHATE—
900 lbs., Costa Rica; 626 lbs., Cuba; 2,500 lbs., Miquelon Islands; 35 lbs., Venezuela

CORN STARCH—
43,960 lbs., Switzerland; 1,060,860 lbs., Scotland

FLAXSEED OIL—
689 gal., Guatemala; 8 gals., Portuguese Africa; 1,925 gals., Bolivia; 500 gals., San Domingo; 8,045 gals., Cuba; 50 gals., Dutch East Indies; 222 gals., Nicaragua; 1,800 gals., Venezuela; 647 gals., Hayti; 10,690 gals., Panama; 5,060 gals., Mexico; 318 gals., British West Indies

COAL TAR—
50 bbls., Cuba; 101 bbls., Peru

FLAX SEED OIL—
827 gals., Trinidad; 740 gals., Dutch East Indies; 1,833 gals., Peru; 50 gals., French Guiana

GLUCOSE—
424,726 lbs., Switzerland; 850,200 lbs., England; 450 lbs., Cuba

GLYCERIN—
75 lbs., Panama; 50 lbs., Uruguay; 275 lbs., British Guiana; 809 lbs., Colombia; 178 lbs., Trinidad

HONEY—
500 lbs., Hongkong; 550,620 lbs., England; 9 lbs., Newfoundland

HOPS—
40 lbs., Trinidad; 50 lbs., British Guiana; 80 lbs., Ecuador; 950 lbs., Colombia; 110 lbs., San Domingo; 50 lbs., Hayti; 950 lbs., Colombia

LIME CHLORATE—
1,120 lbs., Panama; 400 lbs., Colombia; 250 lbs., Brazil; 60 lbs., Hayti

LIME CHLORIDE—
19,180 lbs., Spain

MERCURY—
9 lbs., Chile; 5 lbs., San Domingo

PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—
377 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 105 lbs., Guatemala

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
445,667 lbs., Sweden; 255,600 lbs., Bolivia; 593,620 lbs., Switzerland; 154,318 lbs., Scotland; 68,500 lbs., Argentina; 17,963 lbs., Costa Rica

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
4,480 lbs., Argentina; 330 lbs., Brazil; 10,036 lbs., Spain; 8,736 lbs., England; 103 lbs., Panama; 76 lbs., British South Africa; 1,023 lbs., New Zealand; 382 lbs., Australia; 8,736 lbs., England; 211 lbs., Salvador; 15 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 2,001 lbs., Venezuela; 12 lbs., Peru; 86 lbs., British Guiana; 1,069 lbs., Colombia; 44 lbs., Norway

SODA, ASH—
222,032 lbs., Cuba; 31,500 lbs., Venezuela; 119,200 lbs., Colombia; 558,000 lbs., Argentina; 6,000 lbs., Virgin Islands

SODA, CAUSTIC—
10,000 lbs., Barbados; 501,434 lbs., Chile; 9,200 lbs., Trinidad; 731,158 lbs., Argentina; 15,000 lbs., San Domingo

SPONGES—
2 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 50 lbs., British Guiana; 90 lbs., Brazil; 5 lbs., Cuba

SODA, SAL—
6,000 lbs., Nicaragua; 1,357 lbs., Colombia; 5,250 lbs., Brazil; 3,750 lbs., Barbados; 1,125 lbs., Jamaica; 10,500 lbs., Trinidad; 845 lbs., Virgin Islands; 240 lbs., San Domingo

EXPLOSION IN COLGATE LABORATORY

An explosion in the laboratory of Colgate & Co., 72 and 74 Grand Street, Jersey City, wrecked the building and caused the death of two men and the injury of seven others. The dead are Dr. George Pierce, Godfrey Road, Upper Montclair and Walter Switzer, 44 years old, 948 Hill Street, North Bergen.

In a laboratory on the first floor of the building Dr. Pierce, a chemist, was working with chemicals used in the manufacture of toilet preparations. The only account of what happened was contained in a statement made by William Egan, his assistant, later, in St. Francis Hospital. A solution containing ether was in a retort. Egan said that he noticed an unusually heavy smell of ether in the air and walked to a window and threw it up. He had his hands still upraised when the explosion came. Next he found himself on top of the gate of St. Joseph's Home, in the rear of the laboratory, and wedged in the iron work.

Egan said he saw the body of Dr. Pierce lying in the yard. The clothing of the chemist was on fire, but Egan was unable to go to his help. The doctor was rescued and was taken to St. Francis Hospital, where he died. Following the explosion, the building burst into flames, but the fire was quickly put out by the fire department.

GERMANY MAKING POISON GAS

In discussing an interview with Theodore Wolff, editor of the "Berlin Tageblatt," which was published in the "Politiken" of Copenhagen, in which Wolff said: "If any one dares to touch the west bank of the Rhine or Danzig (Baltic port of Prussian Poland), Germany will rise as one man and make war again, even if we had no weapon left except poison gas," the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" says:

"Strange words from a citizen of a defeated country which has accepted the most stringent armistice terms known in military history! Those terms included surrender of battleships, submarines, aeroplanes, artillery, railway cars, and locomotives; indeed all kinds of instruments of war except that most fearful of modern developments, poison gas, which the enemy introduced. In the terms of neither the original armistice nor of the several extensions has there been noted any requirement of cessation of production of poison gas.

"The means of controlling its production are very simple. Prohibit the manufacture of chlorine in Germany. This would prove immediately effective, for chlorine enters into all of the substances used on a large scale in this method of fighting—mustard gas, phosgene, chlorpicrin, etc."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

With production costs remaining at a high level, and conservatism the predominant sentiment, manufacturers are reluctant to accumulate supplies for which demand has appreciably dwindled, and the disposition in retail circles, where weather conditions have militated against a full movement of seasonal merchandise, is to reduce burdensome stocks through special offerings. The present tendency, in sharp contrast to that of the war period, is for the seller to seek the buyer, and consumers are now benefiting somewhat from price concessions in foodstuffs and other commodities. For the tenth consecutive week, declines have outnumbered advances in "Dun's" list of wholesale quotations, and, with competition for business growing keener, there are expectations that the price reaction may become more pronounced and widespread.

Want Ads

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, *all classifications*, is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 4c each.

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SIDE-LINE: ASPIRIN TABLETS, pure and other fast-selling staples, suitable for City or traveling salesmen. Excellent proposition. BOX 1374, Detroit, Mich.

New Incorporations

American Drug Products, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $25,000. J. H. Schwartz, S. T. and H. H. Feldspein, 141 Broadway.

Berkshire Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $250,000. W. F. O'Keefe, George C. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, Wilmington, Del.

Reese Chemical Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. C. Oscher, L. Neuman, A. Sherman, 540 West 144th Street, New York.

S. L. S. Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, capital $100,000. G. Sardou, J. D. Snow, M. Lippman, 460 Grand Street, New York.

Central Dye Works, Inc., Manhattan, capital $10,000. W. J. Hauser, D. Carruthers, H. Goldschmidt, 165 Second Avenue, New York.

National Chemical and Refining Co., Augusta, Me., capital $300,000. Mining, milling, smelting, refining, manufacturing and treating ores, minerals, and chemicals, and do all things incident.

Russel Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa., capital $5,000. L. S. and C. A. Sorber, and F. E. Curtis, Philadelphia.

Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga., capital $10,000. To manufacture medicines. R. V. Nottingham, H. E. Nottingham, G. M. Nottingham, A. B. Nottingham, and W. A. Watson.

Eureka Chemical Co,, East Moline, Ill., capital $100,000. To make stock remedies. Albert D. Young, J. B. Doty, R. R. Cox, F. H. Railsback, W. H. Taze.

Dixie Chemical Products Co., Birmingham, Ala., capital $20,000. Herbert J. Baum, S. M. Bernheim, D. H. Markstein.

Beaver Chemical Co., Damascus, Va., capital $50,000. To manufacture dyes and chemicals. J. E. Rooney, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Backer, Billerica, Mass.

Sackett, Turner Corporation, Manhattan, capital $50,000. Chemicals, B. Machinist, J. Manne, C. Meyers, 783 Madison Avenue.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE TRADE

The chemicals, oils and paint industries reported 4 per cent more workers in November than in October, says the New York State Industrial Commission. The paints, dyes and colors division experienced a slight falling off in employees but the manufacturers of drugs increased their working force by 11 per cent, miscellaneous chemical products increased employees 3 per cent, and animal and mineral oil products, by 2 per cent. The aggregate wage increase was 2 per cent.

Contrasted with conditions in November, 1917, employees increased 3 per cent. The rise occurred in the manufacture of drugs and in miscellaneous chemical products. In the first mentioned industry the rise was 8 per cent and in miscellaneous chemical products, 12 per cent. In this latter case the increase occurred in photographic supplies and in the manufacture of starch. If it had not been for lessened activity in the production of matches this increase would have been even more marked. Increases in wage volume was general resulting in a total gain of 18 per cent.

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Specifications

Capacity—26 gallons.

Size—Diameter inner pot 18 inches, Depth inner pot 25 inches. Total height 45 inches with legs. Floor space 4 square feet.

Material—Open hearth sheet steel three sixteenths of an inch thick.

Lining—All interior surfaces in contact with contents lined with PFAUDLER Acid-Resistant, Glass Enamel.

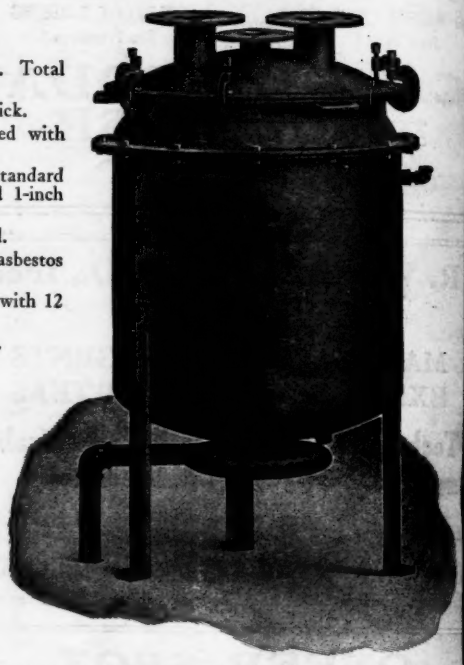
Connections—One 2-inch standard flanged nozzle. Two 3-inch standard flanged nozzles. Jacket connections—1-inch oil inlet and 1-inch drain.

Handles—3 handles welded to inner pot to facilitate its removal.

Top Head—Secured to pot by 12 C-clamps. Joint made with asbestos gasket.

Jacket—Sealed with asbestos gasket and secured to inner pot with 12 bolts.

Legs—Three eights inch steel 2½ inches wide of suitable length.



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